PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,153—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	—	—	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. H. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth, s. s. "NIAGARA," 3,180 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, will probably sail about 8th July.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., about 25th July, and s. s. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Sistership to Lycia, Captain W. GILL, in August.

All the above have first-class accommodation, cabins amidship, and fitted through with the electric light, carry both Doctor and Stewardess. Special attention paid to the table. Voyage generally occupies 26-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

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RAVEN BLACKING.

For Leather Goods of all Kinds. A varnish which softens and imparts a high GLOSSY BLACK POLISH which does not wash off, is durable and water-proof. Incomparable for BOOTS SADDLERY, ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

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FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
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FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

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THE NE PLUS ULTRA
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HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.
CERTIFICATE FROM PROFESSOR
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Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, etc., etc.

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GENTLEMEN,—I have analysed your "HAIR DOUCHE." It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate hair or skin. Its properties are those of a gentle stimulant and emollient.

Yours faithfully,
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KEMP AND Co., Limited,
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ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ,

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

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FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C.:—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
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"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."

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For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
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Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
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SOAP STONE PAINT!
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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
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RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL,
WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

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This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

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PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, Cholera, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

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HIGH CLASS WATCHES
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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
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RELIABLE. WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
IMPROVED SEAMS & PROOFING. CLOTHING.

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.
DRIVING APRONS, fitted with Ring and Strap, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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WATERPROOF SHEETING,
36 Inches in breath.
Rs. 1-8 per yard.

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SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS,
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage, &c.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POETICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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F. BEAUCLERK.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

	Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)..	400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

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NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the construction (above plinth level) of the DWARKADAS LALLUBHOY DISPENSARY for WOMEN and CHILDREN, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 27th inst.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 17th June, 1890.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London,

HEREBY notify that the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society (of India, Limited, 49, Pall Mall, London, S.W., has no connection whatever with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society to supply Indian requirements direct from Bombay.

H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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„ 2 „	18 8	20 12
„ 3 „	20 12	23 0
„ 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
„ 3 „	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
„ 2 „	20 0	22 8
„ Porphyry	25 0	27 0
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The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
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THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle,
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Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

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NEW GOODS just received and opened out:—

"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves, "AIDRESS" ditto, "NEW FORTRESS" ditto — All suitable for Wood, Coal or Coke fuel.
Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER.
FOR KEROSINE OIL,
With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES.
For Damp Localities,
Three varieties with Piping complete.

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Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
All white, blue lined; very handsome and of best Quality.

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In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors; splendid wear.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

TABLE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
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PERFECT "CONDITIONERS."
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The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CATS-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance, Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c., Bombay and Poona.

DESSERT SERVICES, for 12 persons, in best China with pretty designs. Prices Very Cheap. Also Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c, in Kiotoware.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

CRICKET.—R. R. PARAKH and Co. sell the best and the cheapest Cricket Kit at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Opposite Singer's Sewing Machines.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

ANY ONE possessing a Rubber Stamp not giving a clear impression can send it to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, to be replaced with a genuine one at half the cost.

WANTED.—Two MATES for Pilot Schooners. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply personally to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER.

WANTED, a competent man acquainted with CARDING and SPINNING to SUPERINTEND the erection of Machinery of the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company's Mills and to act as Manager after the erection is completed. Apply in writing only up to 21st instant, with testimoials, stating terms, to NENSEY SPENCER and Co., Agents.

WANTED, thorough-bred FOX TERRIER, and Greyhound SLUTS, in good condition. Apply to RUNJEET SINGH, Adumjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium, Charni Road.

WANTED, a Full-sized Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE, in good condition, by a good Maker, with all Accessories except Lamps. Offers giving full particulars to be addressed to the HONORARY-SECRETARY, S. M. R. Institute, Hubli.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent and well-experienced First Class ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Cotton Mill in Bombay. Apply to "N. C.," care of this paper.

COME AND TRY!—"BANDORA BLOSSOMS," a triple extract of "Bandora WildFlowers," prepared by CONRAD & Co., Chemists and Perfumers. To be had at "Surgical & Medical Hall," Bandora, HARRIS & Co., Mahim, & D. FERNANDES & Co., Medows Street.

AN Experienced SALESMAN, possessing great influence in the Iron and Piece Goods Line, is open to an engagement.—Apply to "M," care of this paper.

WANTED, a respectable Lady, to teach English and Needlework to a Hindu Lady. Apply to "T," care of this paper, stating terms, with testimonials.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE POONA GUIDE for 1890 is now in the Press and will be published shortly. Merchants and Firms intending to give their ADVERTISEMENTS for the Guide, are requested to do so at *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona, as early as possible.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical Management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete Security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOLLOWAY and Co.'s, London-made Eight-day Office Clock Rs. 40, with 5 years' Guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries. Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S FRENCH POLISH.

I THE Undersigned SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY, Trading in Jugjivan Kika St., do hereby admit that I have SOLD FRENCH POLISH manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co., of London, as "LAL MOHUR" French Polish, and that I did this knowing that Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD and CLARK'S French Polish has been known on the Bazaar as "Lal Mohur" French Polish for several years and so advertised in the Vernacular papers. I was enabled to sell Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co's "Balloon brand" French Polish as "Lal Mohur" owing to the label being stamped with red medals. I hereby PUBLICLY APOLOGISE for having so acted, and promise that I will never in future import or sell, or permit my servants to sell, any French Polish in tins bearing a red medal or red medals on the label manufactured by any other makers than Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark.

સુલેમાનજી નુરભાઇ દા૦ પોતે.
i. e., SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY,
His own handwriting.
Bombay, June 13th, 1890.

CAUTION.

DEALERS are WARNED that we shall not be content with a SIMPLE APOLOGY NEXT TIME we find anyone selling another Firm's Polish as "Lal Mohur."

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, June 13th.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,300 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for Delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed, Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUMMARY SUIT NO. 50 OF 1888.

JUGMOHUNDAS VUNDRAWANDAS, Assignee of CHAPA LALA, GOMA LALA VUNA SELLA and SELLA CHAPA ....Plaintiff.
vs.
JUMNADASS VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM. Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of December, 1888, it was ordered *inter alia* that the Defendant Jumnadass Vussonjee Purshotum should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 812-4-3 for debt and Rs. 60-1-0 for costs which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 872-5-3 by monthly instalments of Rs. 30. in default of payment of one instalment execution to issue for the whole amount which may then be due.

And whereas by a warrant for sale, dated the 22nd day of August 1889 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages or building built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at King Lane within the Fort, Assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 9, and registered in the books of the Collecttor of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, and New No. 5570 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Goculdass Dewjee, on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Defendant and bearing street No. 11, on or towards the north by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and on or towards the south by the King Lane.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1890, at the hour of 3-30, o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree and further costs when taxed.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are suposed to be liable.

(1) The claim of the Collector of Bombay as follows:—

On account of valuation for 12 5-9 squre yards encroached upon by the party at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard as double single rate being Rs. 20 per square yard .... Rs. 502-3-7
Ditto arrears of rent for ditto for the year 1889-90 at 22 reas per square yard per annum as double single rate being 11 reas per square yard per annum .... Rs. 0-11-1
Ditto on account of 7 3-9 squnre yards at 18 pies per square yard per annum for 1889-90............ Rs. 0-11 0
Rs. 503-9-8

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale and to become purchaser of the property.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior puchaser.

For futher information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON
Attorneys for Plaintiff's Assignee.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887, "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
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LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
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Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tanna*a*
Deewa
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Titwalla
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Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
assulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
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Paparia (for Pachmari)
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Chindwara
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Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
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Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
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Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapere
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
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Kapri
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Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
[illegible]
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
[illegible]
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
[illegible]
[illegible]
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39*a*, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
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Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 584,400.
REST	„ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

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Manager.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

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SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. RISLEY, Bengal Civil Service. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May. 1890.

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Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs. 12
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Quarterly .... „ [illegible]

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	50	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	450
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	865
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	--	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	365
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	50	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	765
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
ewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	490
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	712½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown & Co.	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	215 xd. 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	60
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	685
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,260xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

SHOULD the decision of the Benchers of Lincoln's-inn to pull down the ancient gateway of the inn, which opens on Chancery-lane, in order to consider the rebuilding operations southwards, be carried into effect, one of the four most ancient and interesting pieces of the building in London will vanish, the others of like date being the gateways of Lambeth and St. James's Palaces, and a gateway of the ancient priory in Clerkenwell. The Lincoln's-inn gateway is in excellent condition for a brick structure of the year 1518, and still is furnished with the original gates put up in 1564. Just south of the archway are the chambers occupied by Mr. Secretary Thurloe, who was Secretary of State to Oliver Cromwell. In these chambers were discovered, in a false ceiling, the collection known as the Thurloe State papers, subsequently published by Dr. Birch. Secretary Thurloe lies buried under Lincoln's-inn Chapel, where there is an inscription to his memory.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Bodiless Lady at the Gaiety.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Karagola (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—King Arthur (s), from Jeddah ; Knight Errant (s), and Knight of Saint George (s), Cardiff ; and Chilka (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Rheinfels (s), for Hamburg and Bremen ; Bussorah (s), Amsterdam ; Deccan (s), Jeddah, &c. ; Asia (s), Marseilles, &c. ; and Nevasa (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kerbela, King Arthur, and Baghdad entered ; and the s.s. Rheinfels left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sirsa and Deccan left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at 4-30 p. m. to-morrow, the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 20th inst., at 8 a. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s. s. Venetia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day, the 18th instant.

THEFT AT CHOWPATTY.—Byramjee Furdoonjee, residing at Chowpatty, reports the theft of a silver watch and chain and two coats, of the collective value of Rs. 70, from his room, during the night of the 12th instant.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th instant; when a paper will be read by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., on the Mahrathi Ballad, written on the death of Ramabai, widow of Mahhowrao Peishwa.

THE PARSEE SCANDAL.—Cooverbai, who was arrested on a charge of perjury, in connection with the case known as the Parsee Scandal, on a warrant issued by Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Maneckjee, First Class Magistrate, Thana, was placed before him yesterday at Thana. He admitted Cooverbai to bail in a sum of Rs. 4,000, and adjourned the case till the 27th instant.

A THIEF ARRESTED IN THE ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Nunnoo Chinoo, living at Bapty Road, was charged by Constable Good, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Abdoola Bheman, a hack victoria-driver, and Buldew Bhowanee, from their residence at Cammateepoora, on the 7th instant. On the morning of the day in question during the absence of the complainant Abdoola, the accused broke open his room, and stole a dhotur and a bhundee from his box. He was afterwards arrested by one Bahadoor Khan, a police ramoosee, living in that locality, while in the act of removing the lock on the door of the room, and handed him over to the police. It was subsequently found that the accused, about three months ago, broke into the room of Buldew Bhowanee, the second complainant, and stole articles of wearing apparel, which were found to have been pledged by him with Marwarrees. The accused, on pleading guilty to both charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BODILESS LADY WORSHIPPED AS A GODDESS.—Professor Ardesir's illusion of the "Bodiless Lady" is proving a greater attraction than he anticipated. It was his intention to remain at the Gaiety Theatre only one week, as, considering the season, it was not expected the exhibition would be visited by large crowds. But so great interest is being taken in it, by the native community in particular, and so many people appear at the theatre each evening, between four and ten o'clock, that he has decided to remain on till the end of the month. Only the other day the lady had an unusual experience. At Allahabad she was looked upon as a *Mahadevi*, but she was never really worshipped before. It would appear that a great many of the native visitors will not believe Mr. Ardesir's statement that it is a mere illusion, but have conceived the idea that the "bodiless lady" is a goddess. On Monday a large party of Hindu men, women and children came, bearing silver trays of sweetmeats, cocoanuts, and wreaths of flowers. One of them was desirous of putting a red mark on the lady's forehead ; but as she was not particularly desirous of that decoration, the man desisted, though disappointed. They then all put up their hands, and bowing before her asked her blessing; and the lady was rather startled to find her visitors were worshipping her in earnest. This done, they desired to decorate her with wreaths, and were delighted beyond measure when they were allowed to put the five strings of flowers they had brought, over her shoulders. Then the salvers of sweetmeats were offered her, although it would seem they did not expect to behold her eat them, for they appeared greatly astonished to see her do so. They remained for about an hour, and salaaming lowly, left, convinced that she was really alive.

THE CHINAMEN AND THE AFRICAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, four Chinamen named Aboo Cage, Aohung Cheenee, Awing Cheenee, and Chungi Cheenee, with Bakhitima, a Seedee were charged by Inspector Stanford with disorderly behaviour in the vicinity of the Arthur Crawford Markets, on the 17th instant. Early yesterday morning the Seedee and Chungee Cheenee, the fourth accused, entered into an altercation whilst making some sundry purchases at the markets. Chungi informed the Magistrate that whilst passing through the market the Seedee snatched a purse from his pocket. On attempting to regain it a quarrel ensued, in which Chungi came to grief from the stick of his powerful adversary. As there happened to be a party of about six Chinamen in the market that morning they rushed to the assistance of their fellow-countryman and set upon the African with their umbrellas. Though the odds were against him Bakhitima stood his ground, and warded off the shower of blows that rained on him from his adversaries. Soon after a policeman appeared on the scene and took four of the Chinamen with the Seedee into custody. The other two who espoused the cause of their countryman made good their escape. Bakhitima, in defence, produced a witness, who deposed to the African having been abused by the Chinaman, which brought about the quarrel. The Magistrate, in discharging the accused informed the Chinamen that the Seedee,no doubt, appeared to be a respectable man who worked as a stoker on a P. and O. boat. His Worship directed the police to make enquiries at the Shipping Office with a view to ascertain whether he was engaged in the company's boat that would proceed to China in a day or two.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

WE have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heerabai Dhunjeebhai's appeal :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	459	0	0
Parsee Residents of Merwan Baug, Colaba	44	0	0
Fair Play	33	8	0
Per Mr. B. A. Wadia :—			
Mr. N. M. Wadia	25	0	0
Bundè Khoda	25	0	0
Mr. B. A. Wadia	25	0	0
P. S. P.	5	0	0
Well-Wisher	1	0	0
Gentleman	3	0	0
M. M.	3	0	0
Justice	3	0	0
Mr. A. K. Mehrban	15	0	0
Justice	2	0	0
K. P. P.	5	0	0
"May God help her"	8	0	0
Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee	25	0	0
P. M. J.	5	0	0
Mr. Ardaseer Framjee	10	0	0
J. Nowrojee	5	0	0
P. J. M.	5	0	0
Bundè Khoda	2	0	0
Lover of Justice	3	0	0
Justicia	3	0	0
Two Parsee Ladies (Strict Lovers of Justice)	3	8	0
Justice	5	0	0

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, into the circumstances touching the death of Rahimtoola Hajee Isak, Asha, Ellapa Buckoo, Mankee, Gunga, Meggee, and Nema, who were killed on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, by the collapse of a house, in Shaik Ali Oomer Street, whilst they were engaged at some masonry work on the ground floor of the building.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs.Winter, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, and Inspector Dillon watched the proceedings for the police.

Gunnoo Bhiwa, a labourer, in the new house on the 8th instant, at Shaik Ali Oomer Street, said : I am a labourer, and was working at a new house that was being built in Ali Oomer Street, and which fell on Sunday, the 8th Instant. At about 4-30 p.m. on that day I was in a room on the ground-floor of the house assisting a carpenter, named Joosub, who was putting in iron bars to a window, when the owner Hajee Isak, came and told the carpenter that a wall, on the ground floor in a corner, facing the street was cracked, and that he should support the beam. We all went into that room where I saw that the plastering had fallen from the wall in some places and there was a crack about six feet long across the wall. The owner told the carpenter Joosub to support the beam by a post. He and I placed a post under the beam. I was holding that post and Joosub went away for another post to support the same beam. The owner was then out in the street. While I was holding the post a part of the house fell, and I was rendered unconscious. I regained consciousness about 4-30 p. m., when finding myself under some timber,I shouted, and was removed. My right thigh was injured. I have been unable to stand ever since. My pay was ten rupees a month.

Mr. Henry Wynford Barrow, who was next called, said : I am Secretary to the Municipal Corporation, and live at Cumballa Hill. Since the introduction of Act III. of 1888, no building bye-laws have been passed by the Corporation. On the 8th of July, 1889, the Corporation passed the following resolution :—"The consideration of the draft bye-laws with respect to new buildings other than buildings to which the provisions of Section 348, of the Municipal Act, 1888, are applicable, was further postponed, pending the receipt of the opinion of the solicitors. On the 26th of August, 1889, the Corporation passed the following resolution :—"That the consideration of the draft building bye-laws, now before the meeting,be referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. R. Gilbert, M. C. Murzban, N. G. Chandawarkar, J. C. Cama, J. S. Alston, and Dr. Bhalchundra Bhatavadekar." That Committee agreed to a proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner that certain bye-laws should be adopted for dealing with a particular class for all houses newly erected on old sites. These proposals were agreed to by the Committee subject to certain modifications which were referred to the Municipal Commissioner. This was on the 11th of October last, and the reply to such reference is still awaited by the Committee. On the 8th of July, 1881, the Coroner of Bombay addressed the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the verdict of a Coroner's jury in the case of a falling house in which a woman had been killed. The letter put in evidence was as follows :—

"Bombay, 8th July, 1881.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 6, dated 6th May,1881,I have again to report the death of a woman, named Ladoo, who was killed on the night of the 9th ultimo by the fall upon her of a shed in Cammatteepoora 5th Lane. The jury from the evidence before it returned the following verdict :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation, the result of her having been buried under the roof of a shed which accidentally fell upon her. The jury are of opinion that it is urgently necessary to sanction Municipal bye-laws to prevent the erection of buildings with materials which are unfit for the purpose." The shed had no Municipal number and hence was not assessed. The materials used in building it were hollow bamboos and rotten rafters, which were not strong enough to bear the weight of the tiles, and it fell within a week of its erection.

Mr. MacEwen, Assistant Municipal Engineer, who gave evidence as to the cause of the fall of the shed, stated that under the Municipal Act of 1872, Municipal officers have no right to interfere with any buildings which are erected of materials such as those used in the building of the fallen shed, but had the bye-laws which had been framed, some time since, been passed, they could prevent a person from using materials unfit for building purposes. I have, therefore, the honour to point out the urgency that exists for having the byelaws passed by Government as early as practicable so as to prevent lives being lost by the fall of houses from preventible causes.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) Thomas Blaney,
Coroner of Bombay."

The above letter was forwarded on the same day by the Municipal Commissioner to a Committee of the Corporation that was then sitting. The rules for dwelling-houses to be built on the European and on the Native principle now shown me, (Exhibit B) were in operation under the old Municipal Act. There were no building bye-laws under that Act. Some time in 1880 or 1881 a Committee of the Corporation again considered the draft building bye-laws. But on the 21st of December 1881 the Corporation resolved to postpone the consideration of such bye-laws pending the passing of the proposed amendments of the Municipal Act. The report of that Committee was still due in July 1885, when the item of the report of the Committee was struck out.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, was next examined and described the injuries on the bodies of the deceased by the collapse of the house. His opinion was that the deaths of five of the deceased had been caused by suffocation consequent to having been smothered beneath the *debris*. Gunga the woman, who died the day after the accident, succumbed to the shock and the injuries she received by the fall of the house.

Mr. Rienzi Walton said : I am the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. About 8 p.m. on the 8th instant, a report was made to me that a house had fallen in Ali Oomer Street. I went to the spot almost immediately and saw a number of people removing the *debris* of a fallen house. I sent for more men, one batch arrived at 9 and another at 9-30 p.m. The next morning at about 6-30, I examined the fallen house, I came to the conclusion that the materials were of indifferent quality, and that the carpentering was bad. It was a four-storeyed house with rooms in the roof. The front room occupied the whole width of the house, except a wide passage at the back, in which the stairs were located. It was a new house in course of construction and nearly finished. The owner of that house sent in a building application. I noticed that some of the posts which ought to have been square were round timber and irregularly shaped. I noticed also that some of the beams which ought to have been continuous were in three pieces. They were not even jointed, and the perpendicular posts were set into these beams at their point of junction. I consider this as very defective carpentering. This arrangement took away from the stability of the buildings. These faults could have been seen while being actually put up, but could soon be hidden. By soon, I mean within a day. About one-half of the house has fallen ; that was the southern-half. The northern-half is now being pulled down because it is insecure. I saw a beam amongst the *debris* 13" by 10" the centre portion of which had been almost eaten away by white ants, and to hide this a panel of wood, an inch in thickness at the outside was let in flush with the surface of the beam. The end of the same beam was also defective ; it was rotten. I saw many posts amongst the *debris* that were unsound. I am of opinion that the cause of the fall of the house may have been due to the quality of the timber. I checked the dimensions of timber sent in with the building application subsequent to the fall,and found they were ample and satisfactory, theoretical requirements based on the assumption of sound material. The cause of the fall might have been due to a temporary removal of any of the supports on the ground floor. I calculated the breaking weight of the floors based on the dimensions given in the building application, and found that they were strong enough to carry sixty pounds on the square foot in addition to their own dead weight. With sound materials and efficient construction these floors ought to have been perfectly secure. The building was certainly unsoundly built with reference to cheapness. Most of the powers of the Municipal Commissioner as contained in the Building Regulations of the Municiple Act, Chapter XII., have been delegated to me and of some of my subordinates. These are the Deputy Executive Engineer, the Assistant Engineer, and the Divisional Superintendents of Buildings. The Superintendents of Buildings are empowered to receive building applications, and it is their duty to see that all the requirements of the Municipal Act are complied with, and then to pass them. It is the duty of the Inspector of Buildings to see that all the requirements of the Municipal Act are carried out by the owner, and if he finds them contravened it is his duty to report the matter at once to his divisional superintendent. I do not think the number of Building Inspectors is sufficient. It is one of the reasons why inspection cannot be made as efficient as it should be. I think my inspectors are fairly qualified men. They are all surveyors. I know as a matter of fact that Section 339 of the Municipal Act makes it compulsory on persons about to build to submit their applications and plans through a licensed surveyor who certifies that they are prepared by himself, while the building is often entrusted to the charge of an unqualified person to construct. The paper now shown me (Exhibit C) is a form of building application at present in use. It contains no schedule of dimensions, while the applications under the Old Act did contain such a schedule. (Exhibit B.) The schedule was discontinued when the new form was introduced. There is no specific schedule in the new Municipal Act, but there should be in bye-laws. I cannot say why it was discontinued as I was not then in Bombay. There are three forms sent in with a building application a notice, plans, and sections of the proposed building with a block plan and written description, giving the dimensions of the timbers, beams, posts, floors, thickness of the walls and roof, and also the class of materials. Under the new Act the owner has the protection that he has to send in plans prepared by a qualified surveyor, but the qualified surveyor has no schedule to go by. He ought to be able to work without a schedule. No report was made to me about this building before it fell.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, said : The fall of a four-storeyed house, in Ali Oomer Street, was reported to me on the 8th instant, at 7-20 p.m. I at once visited the spot, and found that one-half of a new house had fallen, and heard that many persons had been injured and were removed to the hospital. There are no building bye-laws in existence. I am not prepared to say that they are necessary. I refer to structural bye-laws, I put in two new forms of building applications, one under Section 337 and another under Section 341, one for the construction and the other for an alteration or repair of a building. (Exhibit D.) I have deputed my powers under Chapter XII. of the Municipal Act to the Executive Engineer, and some of his subordinate officers. No technical questions relating to the structure of a building are ever referred to me. I produce a copy of the old building application. (Exhibit E.) The building regulations have not been released or held in abeyance since Act III. of 1888 was passed. The Corporation are considering building bye-laws. I think we are now awaiting the opinions and recommendations of various architects and civil engineers in civil life to whom my predecessor referred the matter. The number of houses that have fallen in Bombay during the last five years is in 1885-86, 36; 1886-87, 68; 1887-88, 43 ; 1888-89, 26 ; and 1889-90, 50.

The enquiry at this stage was adjourned, and will be resumed this afternoon, at the morgue at 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* PROPRIETARY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday between the above teams, and ended in a win for the Bombay C. C. by five wickets. The following is the full score :—

PROPRIETARY C. C.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
J E Reporter, b Chonker	0	c and b Machliwala	0
D B Balsara, b Chonker	6	b Chinoy	2
S M Motisha, c Guzder, b Chonker	1	b Chinoy	18
F D Daruwalla, b Machliwala	0	c Vakil, b Machliwala.,	0
J C Banaji, run out	2	not out	0
K M Satin, c Bharucha	0	st Guzdar	3
N S Bapasola, c Sanjana	22	c Chinoy	2
D N Writer, b Machliwala	2	b Machliwala	7
H M Masani, run out	7	c and b Chinoy	2
P S Bottlewala, not out	0	c and b Chinoy	2
D H Bottlewala, b Chinoy	0	b Machliwala	0
D B Banaji, b Chonker	0	b Machliwala	0
Extras	2	Extras	11
	42		47

BOMBAY C. C.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
M H Sanana, c Bapasola	26	b Bapasola	7
S P Ponchkana, l-b-w	0	b Writer	11
C B Chonker, b Writer	2	st Reporter	1
S M Doctor, st Reporter	9	not out	1
B C Machliwala, b Bapasola	1	c Massani	2
J N Bharucha, l-b-w	0	b Bapasola	0
D R Guzdar, b Writer	0	b Writer	1
N D Printer, b Writer	10	not out	10
N H Chinoy, not out	5	Did not bat.	
F H Tabak, b Writer	0		
P R Vakil, b Bapasola	0		
A F Diventry, b Writer	0		
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	55	Total	35

BARONET C. C. *VS.* XAVIER C. C.

The Baronet Cricket Club played the second match of this season with the Xavier Cricket Club on Sunday. The former in their first venture scored 137, with six wickets down ; when D. F. Dubash, the captain of the Baronet Club, declared his innings at an end, and sent in his opponents to bat. From the Baronet side Dubash, A. Bharucha, and H. Mehta contributed 52, 40, and 27, respectively. The Xavier Cricket Club in their first innings scored 103. The chief contributors were S. Katrak 30, P. D. Patel 18, H. E. Bamji 16, and R. Chichgar 12. The Baronet Club thus won the game by 34 runs. The Baronet Club in their second venture scored 128 with three wickets down. S. E. Banatwalla displayed spirited-hitting in his 32. Also Dubash and B. P. Daroowalla played remarkably well for their side and contributed 54 not out, and 27, respectively. A word of praise is also due to P. H. Chichgar, a promising youth for his excellent wicket-keeping.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—2 qr-casks whisky, A E Dalal ; 51 cases whisky and 35 cases gum, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—3 cases lamps, Fazall M Roysee.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Clyde s— 4 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee, 5 cases cheese, &c, Pearse and Co.

Govino s—3 cases biscuits, A M G Hoosein ; 300 cases paint and 50 drums linseed oil, Bull Bevan and Co ; 10 cases confectionery, L Adamjee ; 22 cases provision, D Burjoijee Vania.

Huzara s—30 drums turpentine, Elliott Wallace and Co ; 21 cases ham, &c, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Bome s—149 Kegs paint, T F Bengalee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—100 cases brandy, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shanghai s—140 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

D Balduino 4 hogsheads sherry wine, Phipson and Co ; 75 cases brandy, &c, Treacher and Co ; 10 casks lead shots, T Dawoodjee ; 2 cases confectionery, D Sorabjee ; 40 packages bird shot, E Mamedally ; 40 casks bird shot, M Noorbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—125 packages papers, S A S Dawood ; 500 cases candles, S Naraen and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 14.)

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

IN supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Chief Justice has, with the sanction of H E the Governor-General of India in Council, made the following appointments in the High Court, Original Side :—Mr W R Fink to be 1st Assist or Depty Registrar, with power to sign as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court ; Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee to be 2nd Assist Registrar ; and Mr J H Hechle to be 3rd Assist Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Captain A M Anscomb, Baluchistan Vol Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for six months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

Lieut-Col A C Bigg-Wither, Superindending Engr, Civil Works Circle, and Secretary to Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Dept, is granted three months' privilege leave.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut C Hutton Dawson, Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave, to the 1st of July.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut P H duP Casgrain, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr 1st grade.

Lieut P H duP Casgrain, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr J W Parry, Ex Engir, 4th grade, sub *pro tempore* rank, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway Surveys to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Queen of England, 542 tons, Captain E G Spencer, cleared yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain M England, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein *via* Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, Mr. Feroz as cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain Wm Russell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, &c., with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Formby as cabin passengers.

THE steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterdaay from Cardiff *via* Suez, with a cargo of 3,822 tons, of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Knight of Saint George, 1,934 tons, Captain R Curruthers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff *via* Port Said, with a cargo of 3,675 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Smith, Mrs. Roberts and 32 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Knight of St. John, 2,248 tons, Captain John Bevis, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff *via* Port Said, with a cargo of 3,917 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Johnson	A	V Ebrahim &Co
" Ebro	1591	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	D F	Edward Bates & Co.
S.S. Inishowenhead	1987	McCalmont	F	J Heyn, & Co.
" Staffa	1334	Ostergard	H J	C Eduljee.
" Kaveri	...	...	L	Shepherd & Co.
" Khiva	1419	Creeve	O	Hajee Cassum.
" Staffa	1334	Ostergard	H	C & Edulji.
" Glenmorven	1777	Wright	Q	W&AGraham &Co.
" King Arthur	1047	Raffin	..	B & P S N Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	..	B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rohilla	2174	de Horne	1	P & O S N Co.
" Asia	2322	Russell	2	W&A Graham &Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	N G Italiano.
" Sutlej	2103	Browne	4	P & O S N Co.
" Venetia	1608	Gadd	5	P & O S N Co.
" Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
" Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Kt. Companion	..	...	10	K Nixon & Co
" Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Casum.
" Aston Hall	2251	Fowler	13	Edward Bates & Co.
" Nedjed	..	...	16	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Thibet	1665	Brown	17	P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, June 14.
17	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, June 1.
	Knight Errant (s)	Mathew	Cardiff, May 29.
	Kt. of St. George(s)	Curruther	Cardiff, May 21.
	Chilka (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg & Bremen
	Bussorah (s)	Humphries	Amsterdam.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, &c.
	Asia (s)	Russell	Marseilles, &c.
	Nevasa (s)	England	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Baghdad, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kerbella, for London, &c.
" King Arthur, for Jeddah, &c.
" Sutlej, for China, &c.
" Rohilla, for London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Queen of England, for Bangkok.
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Innishowen Head s—509 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 144 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 77 bales cotton, V Gouldass ; 100 bales wool, G Toolsidass ; 200 bales hemp, G Damodhur and Co.

Eden Hall s—5 bales carpets, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Aston Hall s—2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 187 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla s—20 bales hides, Rogers and Co ; 8 bales skin, Canjee Rajubali ; 7 bales skin, P H Abdool Cadir ; 40 cwts aloes, Tyabjee and Co ; 42 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, 20 cwts gum, and 4 cases nutmegs, M Lalljee ; 42½ cwts gum, D D Chugonmull ; 75 cwts gum, G Sajpal ; 253 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 42 cwts gum, Tejpal Khetsee ; 29 cwts gum, Kerr Tarruck and Co ; 165 cwts olibanum, D Dossa ; 4 cases brassware, F Fischer and Co; 501 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 23 cases bristles, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 240 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 58 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 hogshead chutney and 3 cases pepper, D P Batha and Co ; 228 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 19 bales hides, &c, C Joma and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee ; 8 cwts ivory and 3 cases tortoise shells, N Meanee ; 25 casks chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 12 cwts cuttle fish, M Hussunally ; 30 cwts cuppella, N Dyalchund ; 52 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 140 cwts tortoise shells, B Sajun ; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 525 lbs nutmegs and 88 cwts wildmace, C Chutterbhooj ; 399 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler ; 114 bales skins, Owen and Okell ; 24 bags Indian rubber, C Runchordass ; 1,116 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee ; 18 bales skin, S Mooloobhoy ; 13 cases bristles, N V Curranee and Co ; 18 cwts gum, 9 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 235 cwts wild turmeric, A Hassum, 12 bales skin, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 28 bales skin, Hajee T Gunney ; 23 bales skin, Volkart Brothers ; 25 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Kerbella s—6,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 12 bales hides and skin, P Eduljee ;4 bales hides, P Damjee ; 156 cwts horns, M Bhaloo ; 25 cwts dry ginger, M Jetha and Co ; 312 cwts dry ginger, and 40 cwts gum, S Ramjee ; 125 cwts gum, Tod, Durant and Co ; 75 cwts gum, J Mulsey ; 57 cwts gum, A Koorpal ; 137 cwts gum, T Khetsey ; 230 cwts olibanum, D Dossa ; 68 cwts oilbanum, M Framjee ; 67 cwts oilbanum, B Sajun.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ebro s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—100 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—1,020 cwts rapeseed, D Morarjee ; 50 cwts gum, T Hurst, ; 2,500 cwts poppyseed, and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 bales cotton, and 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 999 cwts gingellyseed, Tod, Durant and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Gambia s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Staffa s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 247 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 180 cwts gum, T S Punnett.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—34 bales twist and 236 cwts saltpetre, S N Talati and Co ; 17 cwts bysabole, D Dossa ; 20 bales twist, A C Essmalljee ; 75 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Sutlej s—4 chests opium, The P and O Co.

Thisbe s—100 bales twist, Cursetji Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej s—125 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 93 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 133 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 34 bales twist, V Luxmishunker and Co ; 200 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 743 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 10 bales twist, Thos H Gill and Co ; 130 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

Sutlej s—38 ales twist, E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Thisbe s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Holbrook, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Baxter, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave, from Poona.
Price, Lieut, Bo, 1st Belooch Battn, on duty, from Deolali.
Hakims, Surgeon, Ms, 19th Ms Inft, on leave, from Mandalay.

JUNE 16.

Barton, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M D, from Furlough, from England.

JUNE 17.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Cashmere,

DEPARTURE—JUNE 16,

Prise, Lieut, Bo, 1st Belooch Battn, on duty, to Karachi.

JUNE. 17.

Alexander, Col, Ms, R H A, an leave, to Trimalgherry.
Lawford, Capt, Ms, 1st M Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Stainforth, Col Ms ; 21st Ms Infty, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Richardson, Capt, Bo, M A D ; on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 18.

Formby, Lieut, Ms, 4th Ms Cavy, on medical certificate, to England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to day and yesterday at each station and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimun (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·500	E N E	2	103·5	78·1	58	...	...	—0·67
Agra	29·538	N W	6	110·5	89·9	36	..	0·49	—0·28
Cawnpore	29·538	E S E	7	108·6	89·0	59	...	0·02	..
Allahabad	29·632	E	4	107·4	86·8	54	...	1·05	—0·33
Jhansi	29·528	W	5	109·5	87·9	52	..	0·57	—0·08
Jacobabad	29·458	Calm	11	114·2	90·1	46	..	...	
Kurrachee	29·513	S	11	99·7	84·7	80	..	0·03	—0·34
Ajmere	29·602	W	8	102·8	80·1	74	0·05	0·05	+0·52
Deesa	29·601	E S E	16	97·3	75·3	63	...	0·83	—0·03
Rajkote	29·603	S	11	98·9	77·6	81	..	0·94	+0·74
Neemuch	29·669	S W	12	98·8	64·7	84	0·21	1·64	—1·09
Indore	29·671	W S W	4	93·1	74·5	80	..	2·42	—1·21
Saugor	29·569	W S W	7	101·4	78·6	68	..	0·47	—2·87
Jubbulpur	29·585	W	6	101·5	81·1	62	...	0·87	
Hoshangabad	29·642	S W	6	97·4	77·7	87	0·03	1·26	—2·42
Khandwa	29·639	W	8	93·2	78·8	82	...	1·70	—1·01
Raipur	29·551	W SW	8	2·93	78·1	84	0·05	1·58	—2·59
Nagpoor	29·616	WNW	7	95·5	77·0	79	0·09	2·91	—2·08
Amraoti	29·628	WN W	8	95·8	78·3	76	0·02	3·67	+0·02
Akola	29·642	W	11	96·9	78·3	78	...	3·50	+1·12
Surat	29·671	S S E	F	89·1	77·6	91	0·23	6·86	+5·06
Malegaon	29·696	WSW	7	93·9	74·1	80	0·67	4·83	+1·94
Bombay	29·700	S S E	22	82·1	75·9	92	0·61	8·46	+0·02
Poona	29·714	S W	15	89·6	72·4	68	..	1·44	—1·17
Sholapore	29·733	WSW	14	91·7	72·5	78	0·05	3·93	+0·42
Rutnagiri	29·740	S	7	82·9	73·4	93	1·90	27·91	+10·37
Belgaum	29·766	WSW	3	77·8	68·3	95	0·60	2·88	—1·29
Goa	29·731	W	11	85·0	77·0	95	0·34	25·87	..
Karwar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mangalore	29·788	N N W	2	81·3	74·9	95	0·92	19·31	—3·94
Calicut	29·812	E	3	79·2	75·0	97	1·21	17·07	—3·88
Cochin	29·858	S W	M	83·3	73·6	93	0·97	9·90	—7·34
Bangalore	29·771	W S W	8	81·8	61·9	..	...	2·12	+0·39
Secunderabad	29·703	W	13	80·7	71·8	84	0·06	5·48	+3·21
Masulipatam	29·671	WNW	3	84·6	77·0	92	0·04	3·79	+1·30
Bellary	29·745	WS W	10	88·	76·0	71	..	0·66	—0·41
Cuddapah	29·728	N N W	..	95·2	78·5	87	..	1·73	—0·17
Madras	29·737	W	8	87·8	80·5	72	..	3·02	+1·70
Coimbatore	29·782	S	4	82·3	71·2	90	0·01	0·22	+1·88
Trichinopoly	29·775	W	7	98·2	78·2	71	..	2·18	—0·90
Negapatam	27·777	S W	6	95·1	72·8	73	0·30	2·23	+1·61
Colombo, 16th	29·858	S S W	9	83	76·0	76	0·02	1·04	+1·67 —1·84

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall at Bangalore the pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small. Readings continue to be very high on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon and very low in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are moderately, steep everywhere, but in the extreme south of the Peninsula they appear to be very steep.

The barometer reads above the average at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Neemuch, Hoshangabad and Malegaon and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area off the Malabar Coast. Winds are southerly to south-easterly at Coimbatore, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Surat, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi and Cawnpore, easterly at Calicut and Delhi, and south-westerly to west-north-westerlp in most other places. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Bombay, Sholapur, Akola and Secunderabad, and this morning's observations show that winds are moderately strong at Agra, Ajmere, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Bombay, Secunderabad and Bellary. The maximum temperature is 4° to 7° above the mean average at Jubulpore, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra and generally below it in several other districts. The highest maximum temperature readings were 114° at Jacobabad and 110° at Agra. Nights are more or less hot in the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Rajputana and at most stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, while they are slightly cooler than usual in several other places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 62° at Bangalore Humidity has risen at some few places, but skies continue to be cloudy or overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain has generally fallen at every station in the Bombay Presidecy and on the Malabar Coast, and light local showers are reported from Secunderabad, Raipur, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Nagapatam, Amraoti Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Neemuch, Ajmere and Colombo. The principal falls are 1·90" at Ratnagiri, 1·21" at Calicut and about an inch at Cochin and Mangalore. Weather conditions continue to be generally favourable for more rain in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and local showers may also be expected in the Madras Presidency, Berar, and Central India. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is such as indicates the probability of moderately heavy rain there.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The barometer has fallen in Western Bengal, Oudh, the Circars, and Lower Burma, risen elsewhere, rapidly in the Punjab. The depression is noticed yesterday over the Punjab, passed southward to Sind, and readings relatively are high along the foot of the Hills, otherwise the distribution is unchanged. Wind is southerly in Sind, Kathiawar, and the Konkan Coast, westerly across the Peninsula, southerly at the head of the Bay, easterly up the Gangetic plain, both monsoon currents are irregular and weak. The mean temperature is low in Burma, the Punjab,the Peninsula,highest maximum being 115 at Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan, and Multan. Rain is fairly general, except in west Bengal and North-West Provinces. Amounts are fairly large in Malabar, and Burma and small elsewhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th June 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·587
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·896
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind *S, SSE, SW, SSW, S, SSW, S.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	578
Fall of Rain	0·64
Total fall during month	8·46
" year	8·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th June	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Knight Companion in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Byramjee Hormusjee Lane within the Fort, by order and in the warehouse of Messrs. Kaikhushroo Meherban & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha—

33 khisas and jottas Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder, by order and in the godown of Mr. Visbhoocandas Nagurdas, and on account and at the risk of Mukhunlall Govindram—

1 lot 686 bags brown rapeseed.
1 lot 658 „ „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Norsey, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1889.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No. 1658, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2514, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. and street No. , and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the whole of the "Mount Road Palace Hotel furniture, consisting of blackwood and teakwood drawing-room, dining-room, and bed-room furniture, glassware, crockeryware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.

The property is on view,

SALE OF BOILER, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS AT LOWER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, at the premises of the Colaba Press Company.

1 boiler 26' by 7' galloway tubes, single revetted.
A lot of brass castings, cotton pickings, cast-iron castings, coal ashess leather pieces, &c.

SALE OF Valuable Diamond, Emerald, and Ruby Jewellery.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagohund Dolutchund and Co, the undermentioned valuable jewellery, *viz* :—

1 handsome diamond and emerald sirpei, containing some very large diamonds, weighing in all about 100 rutties, one emerald weighing about 7 rutties, and eight emerald drops weighing about 175 rutties, suitable for a Raja or Nabob.
1 handsome ruby and diamond necklace, containing 27 rubies of very fine quality.
1 emerald and diamond brooch, a large size emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamond.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 do. and do. hoopring.
1 sapphire and do. ring.
1 emerald hoopring.
1 ruby and diamond ring.
The above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVIE CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Vasoodeo Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hora Alibhai Esmaljee Nullwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1883, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.* :—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nagdevie Cross Lane, without the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 783, and street Nos. 12, 18, and bounded on the east partly by a sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Jafferjee, on the west by the property of Shewshunker Malojee, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by Nagdevie Cross Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. the stock-in-trade of a gentleman, consisting of assorted perfumery, toilet requisites, show cases, counter glass, door cupboard, circular, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, presses, &c.

The prosperty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions of the Executors and Executrix of the Estate and Effects of the late Anand Dya, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land.

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P.M.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 9,492 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 53·53 and 53, and new Nos. 11938, 11938A, and 11938B, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, on the west by Nowlia Girdhar, on the north by the water passage, and on the south partly by the ground of Anand Dya, and partly by the ground of Pandu Mahadu, and the said land was formerly in the possession of Agostinho Simao DeSouza Rawen, Simao DeSouza Javoobai, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45 and 206, and new No. 11925 and survey No. 1946, containing 5024 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Maneckji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the propery of Girgol Fernandez, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anund Dya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles and Matthias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT NO. 3, AT 5 P.M.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, in the sub-district of Mandvié, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 208, 209 and 227, containing by admeasurement 3,050 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Selbr Gregorio Joao Fernandes, on or towards the west by the ground of Manuel Barreto, on or towards the north by the ground of Agostinho Simao de Souza, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 13 cases of medicines, perfumery, &c.

1 J. Lancaster & Co.'s ½ plate rectigraph lens with patent diaphrams, very little used.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand office brougham in very good order.
1 handsome English built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab, 14·3, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich clocks and glassware, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, two large hill tents, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c, the property of E. HONEGGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1890.

NOTES
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C.A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassum, insolvents, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Haji Sulleman Abdul Waheb, Esq., the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground with chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, outsite the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvle, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4, 7, 11, 13, 17, 27, 30, 30, 34, and new Nos. 15760, 15799, 15774, 15779, 15789, 15797, 15806, 15812, 15815, and new servey Nos. 6 to 16, 17, 19, 4 to 10, 12, 14, and bounded on the east by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee, on the west by the vacant ground of Heerjee Dharsey, on the north by the vacant ground of Pedro Man Patell, and on the north by the property of Chundoo Moolji, and containing by admeasurement 5,283 square yards or thereabouts, and formerly and present in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

THE "bulls" appear to have got the Silver Market into their hands again in London yesterday, Reuter and private telegrams reporting an advance in the price of the metal of ⅛d., at 48⅝d. per oz. Silver Securities, following suit, were ⅞ per cent. higher in Fours, at £79, and ⅞ in 4½ per cents., at 81⅜. Consols remained at 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 107¾. In Paris, French Rentes were quoted at 92 *ex-coupon*; Exchange in London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·18. A further advance of £2 took place in the price of Braziers' Copper in London, at £67 per ton; Yellow Metal remaining unaltered. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. per ton lower, at 14s. 6d.

The Wheat Market was flat, but the quotation for No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool comes ½d. per cental higher, at 7s. 0½d. ex-quay. Otherwise General Produce was unchanged with the exception of Cocoanut Oil, which was 5s. dearer for Ceylon, and 10s. for Cochin, at £27 and £32·15, respectively.

Cotton in Liverpool continued dull generally; Surats quiet, yesterday's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 9-16d.; but quotations for "Fine" and "Fully Good" Broach come 1-16d. lower, other ready prices being unchanged. American Arrivals were unchanged in the nearer positions at 6 27-32d., but they were 1-64d. down for July-August deliveries; and 1-32d. lower in both positions for the fresh season, October-November being 5 55-64d. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 12½ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands but September Futures were 7 points down at 11·07, while for August they were lower to the same extent, at 11·89. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total figures to date this season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.	1,000	300	1,700
Two days' do.	1,000	1,000	4,600
Since 1st Sept. '89.	5,731,000	5,477,800	5,408,100

Owing to the solar eclipse, native dealers have generally absented themselves from business to-day, and no transactions worth mentioning have taken place either in the Cotton Seed, or Wheat market, quotations being nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,346	bales.
Wheat	40,147	cwt.
Linseed	11,253	„
Rapeseed	5,101	„
Gingelly	1,206	„
Poppy Seed	4,858	„
Castor Seed	1,521	„

FREIGHTS are dull, nominally at last rates; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE, continuing its upward course, opened firm at 1s. 6⅝ for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 6⅝d. for three months' Credits. There was a slight advance on this during the day, but a quiet feeling prevailed at the close, the Banks preferring to await further information to-morrow regarding the governing metal. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 6 7-16d. to 15-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.......1s. 6 7-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 6 17-32d. „
Credits „ ...1s. 6 21-32d. „
Francs „ ...1·96 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had some further advance to-day, in sympathy with the enhanced quotations for Silver and Silver Securities from the other side, and the rate for Four per cents. having become 103¼ both for Money and for Account in both positions, remained steady thereat to the close; with 4½ per cents. still nominally quoted at 106¼.

SHARES, from the cause which has led to the virtual closing of the Produce Markets to-day, have been neglected, and we give quotations generally as before. Bombay Flour Mill shares, however, have advanced to Rs. 685, at which there are buyers, but there are no sellers under Rs. 700.

◆

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6⅜.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account....	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	92 *ex-coupon.*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. „	81⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	48⅛ per oz..

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route right.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 19th instant

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	2	35	...	17
Suez	17	2	30	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th June, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	43	...	5
„ Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
„ Madras	1	3	...	2

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	8	87	10	82	11	29	7	83
June 16, Monday	1	07	1	33	1	90	0	64
„ 17, Tuesday	0	65	0	49	1	3	...	
Total..	10	59	12	64	14	22	8	47
Total of corresponding date last year	6	30	9	51	8	83	9	23

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CANTOPHER—June 5, at Glasgow, Scotland, the wife of Bernard W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOSS—June 16, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant T. Moss, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PHILIPPS—June 16, at Bandora, Jessie Emma Lena, the beloved wife of L. H. Philipps, Superintendent Water Works, Baroda State. Leaving a large circle of relatives to bemoan her loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—June 9, at Chupra, the wife of J H Bernard, C S, of a son.

POLLARD—June 10, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain W C Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

VYVYAN—June 11, at Lucknow, James Donithorne Vyvyan, Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

LETTERS received by the mail this week announce the arrival in Rome of Sir Adrian Dingli, Chief Justice of Malta, who has been empowered to arrange with the Vatican authorities various matters of detail arising out of Sir Lintorn Simmons' recent mission to Rome. Sir Adrian, it is understood, also carries with him certain instructions relating to the status and jurisdiction of the Hierarchy in the East Indies. We have lately given under reserve information which has reached us in regard to the exact nature of Sir Adrian Dingli's mission; but we hear again that one of its purposes is to arrange for the erection of the Archbishopric of Calcutta into the Primacy of India, and for the limitation of the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa to Portuguese territory. This limitation, in whatever form it may be proposed, will be accompanied with certain compensations in recognition of what may without offence be named the sentimental claims of Portugal. With this object it is proposed to raise the Archbishop of Goa, who is now Patriarch of the East and Primate *ad honorem* of the East Indies, to the rank of Cardinal Patriarch. The claims of the Portuguese monarchy, whose missionary zeal in the early days of Portuguese dominion in India is matter of history, will also be recognised by the title of Honorary Patron of the Churches in the East being conferred upon his Most Faithful Majesty. It is not to be supposed that these honorific arrangements are provided for in any way in Sir Adrian Dingli's instructions. For obvious reasons we can at present pretend to only a limited knowledge in regard to these. It is certain, however, that such compensation as would be offered to Portugal would, in the present state of international affairs, be altogether unacceptable if it lay under the suspicion of having a British origin. Strictly speaking, British diplomacy in this matter has not to deal with compensations to Portugal, but with the rights of British Catholic subjects in India, and the British Envoy need have little difficulty in distinguishing between the two. He will, we have no doubt, be greatly assisted by a statement of the case from that point of view which was sent in to Lord Salisbury several weeks ago by the Council of the Bombay Catholic Union, a society which describes itself as having been formed for the purpose of representing the views and interests of Roman Catholic subjects, both European and Native born, of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. In this memorial a number of material and moral inconveniences arising out of the present double jurisdiction of the Holy See and of the Portuguese King are set forth with great seriousness and earnestness. The main point of their contention is that it is an unheard of thing for a foreign secular ruler to have unlimited rights of ecclesiastical patronage over British territory and over British subjects. They deal, of course, with the Padroado question almost exclusively as it has been shaped by the Concordat of 1886. That instrument recognises the Patriarchate of the Archbishop of Goa, and his metropolitan jurisdiction over the three dioceses of Damaun, Cochin, and Mylapore, all of which consist entirely of British territory, with the exception of two small patches comprised in Damaun and Diu. That the King of Portugal should nominate the Archbishop of Goa is deemed to be natural enough. But the British Catholics who have found their mouthpiece in the Bombay Catholic Union deem it to be a grievous anomaly that a foreign sovereign should nominate bishops to three dioceses comprised almost entirely in British territory. In regard to four other dioceses, those of Bombay, Mangalore, Quilon, and Madura, the Concordat gives a limited, but still very definite, patronage to the King of Portugal, who is allowed to choose for a vacancy in one of these dioceses one of three candidates whose names may be presented to him by the remainder of the Bishops. The result of this last provision in the Concordat will be brought home very closely to the consciousness of Bombay Catholics when a successor to the lamented Archbishop Porter is nominated. The new Archbishop, whoever he may be, will be the ultimate nominee of the King of Portugal—a fact which the British portion of his flock will not unnaturally chafe against.

Such, briefly, are the general grounds of complaint which the Catholic Union have made in regard to the operations of Portuguese ecclesiastical patronage in British India. Their weight might be increased by specific examples of the inconvenience, and possibly of the injustice, which arises under this singular system. They will be met, we suppose, in the first instance, not by an attempt to justify the arrangement, but rather by the somewhat formal argument that the Concordat is only four years old, and that it must have been acquiesced in tacitly at all events by the Catholics who are now asking for its denunciation. This, and much more than this, is true. It might even be said that the Concordat of 1886 was the outcome of negotiations in which the interests of the Vatican were supported by a diplomatist who was not likely to make too generous concessions to Portugal. Both answers are true. Both are relevant. But there is a rejoinder available to both which has to be made in order fairly to represent the conditions under which the bargain was arrived at. Cardinal Jacobini, it is true, was not likely to be overweighted by the Portuguese diplomatist who negotiated the Concordat. But the Vatican, in negotiating upon ecclesiastical interests in India, could not afford to lose sight of the fact that it was negotiating with a Catholic power whose policy at home is still over-shadowed by the traditions of Pombal, and with whom therefore it might be necessary to compromise upon points on which the Vatican, if it had a free hand, would have been indisposed to yield. The Concordat therefore should be interpreted as representing not what the Vatican desired, but what it could get. As to the silence of British Catholics in India at that time, it would be unfair to interpret it as carrying consent. The explanation of it, we believe, is that there was no organised body competent to speak for that section of the Catholic population of India, and now that they have spoken, the tardiness of their protest cannot properly be urged against them. Nor can the silence of the British Government in 1885 and 1886 be admitted to be a bar to the reopening of the discussion. If Lord Salisbury is satisfied to-day that the Catholic subjects of her Majesty are substantially inconvenienced and aggrieved by being subjected to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a Foreign State, the matter is one which properly comes within his cognizance. His position and his obligations are different from what they were when no indications had been laid before Government that the operations of the Concordat might constitute a grievance to a large body of her Majesty's subjects. This part of the case, then, may be summed up in the general conclusion that no hands are tied, except those whose were directly engaged in the transaction of 1886, and that even these may be loosened by the exercise of legitimate pressure—such pressure, for example, as the British Government, who have in no wise recognised the Concordat, would have a perfect right to apply on due cause being shown.

We sincerely trust that nothing we have said on this subject may tend to stimulate a revival of the animosities which found such free expression during the discussion of 1885. It would have been well if the representations now made to Government in the interests of the British and British Indian Catholics had been made at the time, so that the whole question might have been dealt with then once and for all. But the controversy has been reopened, and those who have reopened it have taken care that their views shall gain a hearing where they can be heard with most effect. They claim that the case as now presented is a stronger one than could possibly have been stated five years ago. The Concordat is in operation, and some of the extreme instances of its anomalous working are, to say the least, unexpected. Thus it can hardly have been anticipated by the Government of India, when they held aloof while the Concordat was being negotiated, that one of its results would be to transfer the British soldiers from the care of British military chaplains serving under the Archbishop of Madras to that of Portuguese chaplains under the obedience of the Portuguese Bishop of Mylapore. Again, it seems an excess of international hospitality to permit the Catholic soldiers of a British Regiment in Belgaum to pass, by virtue of a bargain to which the British Government are in no sense parties, under the spiritual charge of a Portuguese priest nominated by a Portuguese bishop. A very liberal concession must be admitted to be made to the Portuguese historical sentiment when a foreign jurisdiction is, without the consent of the British Government, introduced into British cantonments. If the British Government should decide that their rights have been infringed by the Concordat, they are perfectly at liberty to take such measures as they may chose for restricting its operation to Portuguese territory. In every compact it is implied, whether expressly or tacitly, that the rights of third parties are to be respected, and upon those rights the British Government could act at any moment it thought fit. With that part of the case the defenders of the Padroado in India have nothing to do. They have been sheltered for years past under privilege, and privileges can at any time be brought to an end by those who have conceded them. If this consideration be sufficiently borne in mind, the problem may be solved without a revival in India of the regrettable animosities which have at one time and another attended upon the controversy between the Padroadists and the Propagandists. That the upholders of the Portuguese jurisdiction have claims that deserve to be considered need not be denied, and they ought not to be disregarded solely because they are for the most part sentimental. But they ought to be neither assailed nor defended with the essentially theological passion with which the world is made familiar whenever this question is brought into the arena.

M. DE BLOWITZ' revelation of instalments of the Talleyrand Memoirs, which we reprint elsewhere, was made in the belief that there is no more effectual way of getting at the whole truth than by showing those who are in possession of it that you know half the truth. The publication in our columns a fortnight since of some papers in the Colquhoun correspondence has quickly prompted the Government of India to print the rest of that not too edifying literature. M. de Blowitz, it can hardly be doubted, will be equally fortunate in persuading the custodians of the Talleyrand papers to relieve the legitimate curiosity of the public. He has managed exceedingly well so far. It is a part of his good fortune that he is able to shelter himself behind so great a figure as that of M. Thiers, who seems to have tempted him, by arguments which M. de Blowitz would be the last person to resist, to get a sight of the hidden manuscripts. Thiers, with characteristic self-consciousness, had imagined that Talleyrand must have written something damaging or spiteful about him, and had been nettled at the refusal of a certain M. Andral, to whose keeping a copy of the original manuscripts had been entrusted, to allow him to see them, and write his own defence. Thiers, who had been a journalist himself, had the astuteness to make it a point of professional honour that M. de Blowitz should obtain a sight of them. "You could make a great hit," he cunningly remarked, "and it would confirm me in my opinion of you as a journalist." The great hit has been made, but M. Thiers has gone to his grave not knowing that Talleyrand had said nothing against him—which for the rest would have been a bitter disappointment to him—or that his opinion of the smartness of the *Times'* correspondent had been confirmed. M. de Blowitz, of couse, does not tell us how he did it, but he seems to have gone to London, where the original manuscript is kept, there to have committed to memory many passages of the deepest interest, afterwards committing them to writing. He had seen the memoirs, he told M. Andral afterwards, but had not copied them,—a confession which hints at much, and leaves no doubt as to the cleverness with which the exploit was carried out. Whatever his bargain with the custodian of the memoirs may have been, he has kept it no worse than they have kept to their trust. Talleyrand's injunctions were that the memoirs should be published thirty years after his death. Fifty years have passed, and the world knows no more about them than the *Times'* correspondent has been clever enough to get possession of. Such pressure as he puts on the custodians of the papers can scarcely fail, however, to be effectual. He threatens to continue his revelations when he thinks proper, according to the delay in the publication of the work. That they will satisfy the curiosity with which the world has always anticipated their publication is evident from the choice extracts which have been brought to light. Talleyrand seems serious throughout, and there is little in what M. de Blowitz tells us of his papers which prepares us for any further contributions in them to the biting irony, the wit, and the scandal which abound in the sayings of and about Talleyrand. Readers of the recent reprint of Arthur Young will note with interest that the then Bishop of Autun gives almost identically the same account of the feeling with which the Commercial Treaty of 1786 with England as is given by the peripatetic Suffolk squire. "The voices of the consuming classes, he says, were stifled, and the treaty became a subject of blame against the Government." His references to Napoleon are only less interesting than those which he makes to the Revolution, and especially to his own part in it. What, for instance, can give a more striking contrast than to read Carlyle's description of Talleyrand officiating at the patriotic mass at the Feast of Pikes, and turning round, tongue in cheek, with his "*Ne me faites pas rire,*" and then turn to the same Talleyrand's severe judgment upon the civil constitution of the clergy in the enactment of which he took such a prominent part. "I do not mind now admitting, whatever part I may have taken in the work, that the civil constitution of the clergy decreed by the Constituent Assembly was perhaps the greatest error committed by that body."

THE Pandharpur Municipality who figured so undesirably in a recent Resolution of Government would have had something to reproach the Bombay Municipality with if it had shown indifference to a complaint lately made regarding the moral environment of a small Vernacular School, in Fanaswady Lane. A complaint was made in the papers that the lower part of the premises in which this school is held was occupied by a liquor-shop, and that other parts were tenanted by women of ill-fame, and that the lane itself is inhabited largely by people of bad character. The matter, on being brought to the notice of the Schools Committee, was enquired into without delay, and it was found that the condition of affairs was not much better than it had been reported to be, though it was pleaded, somewhat in mitigation of judgment, that in the house itself there were only about half a dozen absolutely disreputable people on the premises. The Schools Committee may be relied upon to find a more suitable habitation without delay. But it should be known that it is exceedingly difficult to find accommodation for the humbler schools in the native town. The school in question fell unwittingly amongst bad surroundings on being driven out of its former house, and it will probably be found that it is easier to resolve first on an undesirable schoolroom than it is to find a proper one within the locality that has to be served. This question will press itself upon the attention of the authorities as time goes on, and the Municipality or the Schools Board of the near future aim at increasing the efficiency of primary education in the city. The sanitation of the schools in the native towns in all that relates to ventilation, cubical area, and so forth, will claim attention. The small vernacular schools, with their low roofs and insanitary surroundings would be the despair of a school inspector in England who had the strict rules of the Education Department in these matters to carry out. This case in Fanaswady illustrates one phase of the difficulty and reminds us that if the educational resources of the city were equal to its necessities, we should not have to house our school-children in rooms, at forty rupees a month, amid moral and material surroundings of an obviously undesirable kind.

WE hear that the Government of India have declined to transfer the services of Captain R. G. Jones of the 1st Madras Lancers to the Baroda State as Military Adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar.

WE are requested to state that the opening match of the Parsee Gymkhana XI *vs.* XXII, will take place next Sunday. Over 27 names have already been registered. Members who have not yet received intimation and are willing to play are requested to send in their names to the manager at the Gymkhana Pavilion. A programme of about 20 matches has already been arranged, including matches with most of the prominent Parsee clubs, with some of the Bombay colleges, the Hindus, the Colaba Garrison Club, the Y. M. C. A. Club, and with Ralli Bros. Cricket Club. The season promises to be a fairly busy one.

THE Home Secretary of Hyderabad is said to contemplate the formation of two important commissions—one a law commission to revise existing laws and to compile a comprehensive code for the guidance of all the State courts in all matters; and the other a jagir commission, to enquire and devise the best means whereby the civil and criminal powers now exercised by certain jagirdars can either be cancelled or controlled more effectually.

IN the list issued at Cambridge of lady students who are judged to deserve honours in the mathematical tripos occurs the name of Miss Philippa Garrett Fawcett, of Newnham College, the daughter of Mrs. Fawcett. Miss Fawcett is (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) sure of a high place among the wranglers when the final list appears. It is stated freely in the mathematical set at Cambridge, that had Miss Fawcett taken her examination last year, which was a weak one, she would most probably have been senior. This year the standard of her competitors is somewhat higher, and it is expected that Trinity will carry off the prize.

THE sea is rapidly encroaching on the East Coast. At a meeting of the Great Eastern Company, Mr. Parkes (the chairman), in explaining the provisions of a bill which the company has introduced to construct certain sea-defence works at Walton-on-the-Naze, stated that the waves had wrought such incursions as to jeopardise the town and particularly the railway station. The Brighton of Queen Elizabeth is now under the sea. It is to be hoped, says the *Chronicle*, that the Walton-on-the-Naze of Queen Victoria may, by modern engineering skill, be protected from such a fate.

No little sensation was caused in Montmartre the other morning by the appearance in the streets of a middle-aged woman, who walked quietly along attired in the garment which people are in the habit of donning when they retire to rest. The heroine of this adventure, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, took no notice of the remarks made by the bystanders, and she would have continued her promenade if she had not been suddenly seized and borne away by a man who, after asking her to return home, and receiving no reply, took her in his arms and carried her back to the house from which she had emerged. It was her *concierge* who, on hearing that she had gone out in this light and airy attire, had started off in pursuit. The woman offered no resistance, nor did she make any objection to being laid in the bed which she had left. She was a somnambulist, and did not awake from her trance for some time afterwards.

SOMETIMES conversation is made about the terms commanded by modern operatic talent. The *Northampton Mercury*, dated Saturday, January 23rd, 1819, has the following paragraph :—"The terms demanded by Madame Catalani for her talents at the Opera House for the ensuing season were a sum of £5,000, a benefit to produce £1,000, a coach, a dinner of 14 covers daily, and liberty to sing at concerts, &c., as she pleased. It is almost superfluous to add that these extravagant terms were refused."

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE.

A NEW AFRICAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The *Times'* Lisbon correspondent wires that troops are being hurriedly transferred to Angola from Mozambique, for the purpose of repelling alleged English encroachments there.

FURTHER PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

THE GATSCHINA PALACE UNDERMINED.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 17.

A new plot for the destruction of the Czar was discovered last night. The schemes of the conspirators had already made great progress, and various parts of the Gatschina Palace were found to have been undermined.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JUNE 17.

Sanitary cordons have been posted in Valencia to endeavour to prevent the spread of cholera.

A Royal Commission of Doctors has been appointed to enquire into the origin and best means of grappling with the epidemic.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD COLBOURNE BABER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

Mr. Edward Colbourne Baber, Political Officer at Bhamo, died there last night. No particulars of his death are to hand, but for years he has been a great sufferer from fever. Mr. Baber entered the Chinese Consular Service as Student Interpreter, and soon made his mark by rising to be the Secretary of the British Legation at Pekin. His knowledge of the Chinese language and the people were unrivalled. He accompanied the Grosvenor Mission to Yunnan, and while Consul at Chengking occupied all his holidays in tours of exploration; he also accompanied Captain Gill up to Yangtze. For long his name has been a household word in Consular Service in the East, and he had so identified himself with China that his friends long abandoned every hope of his ever returning to Europe. Fifteen months ago he came to Bhamo as Political Officer to the Chinese, where he gained the respect and affection of all.

BRIGADE MAJOR TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

Captain Pollard, 7th Bengal Cavalry, will act as Brigade-Major to General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, next cold weather.

THE AGENTSHIP OF THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Firebrace, R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Marryat, Secretary to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, have both declined the reversion of the appointment of Agent of the East Indian Railway, when it becomes vacant.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English Mails of the 6th inst., left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

The French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Singapore left Suez for Aden and Bombay to-day, and the same company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th instant. Also the same company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 7th, arrived at Singapore to-day, the 17th.

THE Postmaster-General is said to be greatly struck with a suggestion which has reached him for the improvement of our telegraphic service, this being to the effect that for the readier delivery of telegrams the boy-messengers should use bicycles. The scheme would not (as the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* reminds us) be very suitable for cities having roughly-paved streets, but in London, where there is so much wooden pavement, it might answer very well. Several telegraph messengers in the Metropolis have, indeed, already experimented with bicycles on their own account.

THE Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is being presented for the last time—so say the people who manage and produce it. The Play was instituted, so we are told, only two centuries ago, and is therefore a revival, not a survival, of the old Mystery Play. It was intended to commemorate the deliverance of Ober-Ammergau from the plague, and it has long been said that whenever the great cross on the summit of Kobel should fall, the Play must be discontinued. Last winter the cross was blown down, and this is taken as an intimation or, at all events, a portent that the Play is to cease.

M. MEISSONIER'S "1814," which was bought recently by M. Bague of M. Delahante for 500,000 francs, has been sold, says a Paris correspondent, by the former to M. Cauchard, ex-manager of the Magazins du Louvre, for 850,000 francs (£34,000). This painting was, says the *Daily News*, exhibited in the Champs Elysées Salon in 1864, and is 19 inches in height and 29½ inches in breadth. Napoleon and his staff of marshals and generals are on a dark October day riding slowly along a cart track. The snow is mingled with mud; sky and riders are gloomy. The Emperor, on a white horse, is slightly in advance of his staff, and buttoned up in his grey overcoat. He is pale and tired; his lips are compressed; and he is given up to bitter thoughts. General Drouot looks hardly able from fatigue to keep in the saddle. Gourgaud and De Flahaut are in the Imperial staff. Masses of troops are dragging themselves wearily along in the background.

THE special committee of the French Chamber on fine arts has discussed the subvention of the Opera Comique and of the Theatre Francais and Odeon. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. Proust, the reporter, is for continuing the Government grants, subject to certain conditions which he will hereafter specify. M. Proust would also allow the singers of the opera-houses and the actors and actresses of the Francais to give performances abroad. This, however, was opposed by M. Clemenceau. It was useless, he said, for the Government to keep up playhouses in order to enable artistes to make fortunes abroad. He complained that hardly anything new was brought out at the Francais, and that the classical works of Dumas, which contain what is best of French thought, are crowded out by drawing-room comedies. He was for letting the company of the Francais make tours in the provinces, for provincial France helped to pay the grant made to the theatre. M. Clemenceau would oppose the grant on the ground that the conditions on which it was allowed are not fulfilled.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 28.

A PERFECTLY lovely month of May has smiled itself out, and we are all hoping for a leafy June, a genial July, and an amiable August. The fashionable season has set in splendidly, and the cry in society continues to be "On, Stanley, on!" The florists and fruiterers must be all making huge fortunes. I hear that my friend Mrs. Buck, of the Central Avenue, Covent Garden, intends to dress all her obliging young ladies in robes of purple satin brocade, trimmed with black tulips, and that Miss Solomon, pomological purveyor to the Queen and Royal Family, has presented a pine-apple, set with diamonds, to the beadle of St. Paul's. Asparagus is abundant and delicious; grapes are cheap; the Royal Military Exhibition is a brilliant success; Mr. Augustus Harris is having quite a triumphant firework show of new sopranos, tenors, and baritones at the Royal Italian Opera; there are dinners, public and private, "small dances," receptions, and conversaziones every night, and—alack! for that "and"—we are all supping full of horrors. Blood! Iago, Blood! There seems to be an epidemic of murder all over the world, and in England and France especially men and women are being butchered right and left.

⁂

To aggravate the accumulation of horrors on Horror's head, the lunatics at the asylum at Bicêtre, near Paris, have broken loose, assaulted their keepers, and straddled upon walls, hurling brickbats, brandishing hammers, knives, and razors the while, and yelling fearfully. Did you ever come across a poem by John Webster, written in the time of Charles I. and called "The Madman's Song?" It begins promisingly:—

> O! let us howl some heavy note,
> Some deadly dogged howl,
> Sounding as from the threat'ning throat
> Of beasts and fatal gowl.

Webster's maniacs agree in the next stanza to "bell and bawl their parts," after the manner of "screech owls, bulls, and bears." This is what the mad folk at Bicêtre have been doing with a vengeance. The authorities tried to pecify the demented mutineers by turning the hose of a fire-engine on them; but it was not until a guard of soldiers had been sent for and a volley of blank cartridge fired into the howling crew, that order was restored, and the ringleaders were secured in strait waiscoats and consigned to padded cells.

⁂

What was the cause of the outbreak, I wonder. Are the patients in Bicêtre allowed to read the newspapers? If such be the case, the *New Journalism* may have had something to do with this rebellion of lunatics. I see that clever Mr. Robert Buchanan, in a wonderful letter to a contemporary all about the political tyranny of majorities, espionage, trades unionism, socialism, moral sanitation, Shakespeare, the musical glasses, and other cognate topics, denounces the *New Journalism* as "flaunting on the grave of literature, and clothed in complete ignorance." The sentence, perhaps, would have read more trippingly had Mr. Buchanan further accused the *New Journalism* of "revealing its *cui bono* in all its revolting deformity."

⁂

Perfervid Mr. Buchanan, have you forgotten your Charles Lamb? Turn to the essay by "Elia," entitled "Newspapers Five-and-Thirty Years Ago," and you will find that what is dubbed the "New Journalism" is a matter of very ancient history, socially speaking. "In those days," wrote "Elia"—speaking of about the year 1795, I should say—"every morning paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author who was bound to furnish daily a quantum of witty paragraphs. Sixpence a joke—and it was thought pretty high too—was Dan Stuart's settled renumeration in these cases. The chat of the day, scandal, and, above all, dress, furnished the material. The length of no paragraph was to exceed seven lines; shorter they might be, but they must be poignant. The *New Journalism* quotha! Why, there were New Journalists on the London press nearly a hundred years ago.

⁂

I may hint how this particular tit-bit of "Elia" recurred to my memory. I came across lately, in the columns of a lively contemporary, a paragraph beginning thus: "Mr. Daly is here from America. He looks remarkably well. I met him the other night at supper with Irving. Both are men of nervous build and temperament. They do not look as robust as they really are." It struck me that I had read something in this style before, and turning to "Newspapers Five-and-Thirty Years Ago," I came on the droll anecdote of Bob Allen, who was paragraphist to a paper called the *Oracle*, and one day favoured his editor with the subjoined specimen of vivacious chat:—"Walking yesterday morning casually down Snow Hill, who should we meet but Mr. Deputy Humphreys. We rejoice to add that the worthy deputy appeared to enjoy a good state of health. We do not remember to have seen him look better." It is melancholy to add that Bob Allen's services were soon afterwards dispensed with, on the plea that his paragraphs, of late, had been deficient in point.

⁂

Lady Florence Dixie is one of the most intrepid of lady-travellers, and the most vivacious of lady-writers. I have read with unflagging interest her recently published romance, "Gloriana"; but it is not my province to review books in detail in this column, so I must not say anything critical about "Gloriana" here. But we all know that one of her ladyship's ambitions is that girls should be educated, physically trained, and—I think habited—after the manner of boys; and her contention, as I understand it, is that if the maidens had a fully equal chance with the lads, women would become as mentally and physically valid as men—and perhaps a little more so.

⁂

"I have no doubt," writes Lady Florence on one of her latest utterances, "that if the tigress were chained to a tree and allowed only the gentle exercise which her length of chain permitted, and, moreover, if she were habited in heavy skin petticoats, she would very soon become immensely inferior in physical strength to the male tiger. This simile is exactly applicable to women who, tethered by the chain of forced inaction and clothed in the petticoats which begat helplessness, lose the natural strength which is her birthright." Now I am not going to argue with the fair controversialist, because in the main, I agree with her; but I wish to consider her "simile" from a point of view not perhaps contemplated by her.

⁂

I fail to see the use of wild beasts, and I hold that the hunting and slaughtering them for "sport" only aggravates that horrible lust of cruelty and bloodshed which is inherent in the human heart. We have managed to get on pretty well in England without wolves for more than a thousand years. Our shoe-leather is not tanned from the hides of wild cattle; nor is the wool which we weave into cloth shorn from the backs of wild sheep. If we want lion or tiger skin rugs, why should they not be those of tame lions and tigers? Thus, not only might it be expedient to chain the female tiger to a tree and give her a suit of skin petticoats; but the male tiger might also benefit to a considerable extent from the chaining and petticoating processes. In the end, the savage denizens of the forest might lose their fierceness, and the tiger as well as the lion lie down with the lamb—*outside* the lamb, possibly. Returning to the simile, it is, perhaps, scarcely fair to lovely woman to liken her to a tigress. Griffin is better—when Lovely Woman shows her claws. "It is better," says an old divine, "to sit up all night than to go to bed with a dragon." Dragon is good.

⁂

Walt Whitman is a most interesting old gentleman, and according to many competent critics of poetry—Sir Edwin Arnold among the number—W. W. must be accounted one of the great poets of the day. Thus I will not venture to criticise the versicles with which Walt has accompanied "an American arbutus bunch to be put in a little vase on the Royal breakfast table 'for Queen Victoria's birthday.'" For ought that I or other Philistines may know, a bunch of arbutus "from Hudson's, Delaware's, or Potomac's woody banks" *is* "silent, spicy, shy," and *does* "smell of countless blessings, prayers, and old-time thanks."

⁂

W. W's poetic genius, then, may be taken for granted; but one may pardonably feel rather shy of placing implicit trust in the venerable utterer of the "barbaric yawp" as a historical authority. In the afterwords accompanying his poetry, Walt asks whether Americans remember the "curious crawling national shudder when the 'Trent affair' threatened to bring about a war between Great Britain and the United States," and goes on to say that "all this then inevitable train of calamity hung on arrogant and peremptory phrases in the prepared and written missive of the British Minister at Washington, which the Queen (Prince Albert latent) positively and promptly cancelled."

⁂

Dear me! Was that really the case? I always thought that a certain entity called the British Government had something to do with the settlement of the Trent affair. I was always under the impression that the Government in question plainly intimated to the Cabinet at Washington that unless the two Confederate Commissioners taken out of the mail steamer Trent by Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. ship San Jacinto, were not forthwith given up, war would be declared, and that as an additionally plain hint that we were in earnest, the Guards and the Rifle Brigade were despatched to Canada.

⁂

Do you remember John Tenniel's magnificent cartoon in *Punch*, "Waiting for an Answer?" and the humorous one, two, or three weeks later, depicting John Bull as "Colonel Crockett" taking aim at the "Yankee 'possum" in a tree, and the prudent animal exclaiming: "Don't shoot, Cun'l; *I'll come down.*" The Answer had arrived, and the "'possum" had come down—that is to say, the Federal Commissioners were released and sailed for Europe on Dec. 18, 1861, four days after the death of the Prince Consort. I remember being at Evans's, in Covent Garden, one night, when the national excitement about the Trent outrage was at its height. There was a humorous song popular at the time, with a burden about "the other side of Jordan," and on this particular evening a verse *de circonstance* was added, running something like this:—

> John Bull has got his war-steam up,
> And sent all his orders accordin';
> *Slidell and Mason must be given up,*
> *Or we'll march to the other side of Jordan.*

And Messrs. Slidell and Mason were duly given up. The *Times* was not very complimentary to the liberated commissioners. "These fellows," remarked the organ of Printing House Square in a leader, "have cost us two millions of money."

⁂

A little too much fuss, perhaps, has been made about the accident which befell Mr. Auguste Spencer's "war" balloon on Saturday afternoon last. The machine, carrying the aëronaut and four passengers, ascended from the grounds of the Royal Military Exhibition; and the aërial voyage seems to have been a most enjoyable one. Unfortunately, the district in which the descent was made was thickly studded with trees. Mr. Spencer thought that he had found a sufficiently open space to cast his grapnel in; but as the balloon neared the earth an ugly capful of wind sprung up, and the "aerostat" was driven against a prodigiously tall poplar tree, in the branches of which the network got entangled. However, all the occupants of the car managed to slide down the guide-line safely to the ground, and nobody was hurt. The balloon only, came to grief, and was pitilessly ripped up by the blast.

⁂

I had a share in a balloon once, many years ago, but the speculation was not a profitable one. Then I wrote a series of lectures on aerostation, the purport of which was to demonstrate that flying machines were quite practicable, and that the whereabouts of Sir John Franklin could be easily discovered by sending up captive balloons in the vicinity of the North Pole. My old friend Lieut. Gale, R. N., himself a distinguished aeronaut—he fell out of the car of a balloon some years afterwards near Bordeaux, and was killed—went about the country delivering the lectures, and I took the money. Soon, however, there was none to take; and we came back to London, not in a flying machine, but by the third-class or "parly" train. I concluded my experiences of aeronautics by going up in a balloon from some grounds at Kensington. We crossed the Thames and were over Putney, at the height of a mile, when the balloon burst. We managed, however, to improvise a kind of parachute, which came down safely enough among some cabbages in a market garden. The balloon fell atop of us; we were bruised all over, and we were cut out of the netting by some grand old gardeners and their wives, who made "spread eagles" of us and carefully rifled our pockets. Then a tall young man in a light cart drove me back to Kensington on my promising to pay him a sovereign, cheerfully remarking that balloons did not fall every day.

⁂

Moral—and it is one which is applicable to my mishap in 1851 as it is to the *contretemps* of Saturday last. Don't go up in balloons till the means have been discovered of steering them. About twice in every decade some enthusiast or some impostor comes forward vowing vehemently that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation. It has not been solved yet, but it will be some day, when we have discovered the art of photography in colours, and the means of crossing the Channel in rough weather without being sea-sick.

⁂

In the *World* I find a seasonable comment on "the remarkable absence of the Wellington Shield" from the Military Exhibition, and "Atlas" goes on to remark very justly that it is almost a public misfortune that room should not have been found at Chelsea for this national trophy, which for nearly seventy years has adorned the Waterloo Gallery at Apsley House, and which in many respects may be considered the masterpiece of Stothard as a designer. Do you know how much Stothard got from the City goldsmiths who employed him to make the design for the shield which they were to execute in chased silver-gilt? Just one hundred and fifty guineas; and the modest artist was quite as satisfied with the pittance as he was with the two or three guineas which Chantrey gave him for the original sketch of the exquisite monument of the two sleeping children in Lichfield Cathedral.

⁂

The public subscription for the shield amounted to some £7,000. Stothard not only made the drawings, but, to assist the silver-chasers at their work, executed a careful model in clay of the entire shield; using the clay as though it were so much body colour, and finishing the finer details with a camel's-hair brush instead of a modelling tool. Afterwards he made etchings of his noble performance, but got nothing by them save a few proof impressions. Tom Tiddler's Ground had, in those days, certainly not been discovered by artists. Having finished his shield, Stothard was glad to accept orders to design spoons and forks and decanter-labels for the Royal dinner table at Carlton House.

⁂

Thank goodness, the controversy as to the precise manner in which the head of Charles I. was cut off, has come to an end. In common, I daresay with scores of colleagues, I have had my say in the matter; but among the authorities so industriously quoted by the different disputants, there is one which seems to have been overlooked, and the consultation of which might throw some light on a still unsettled subject. There ought to be in the library of the British Museum a book, called "Common Law Punishments," and that book, unless I am mistaken, is copiously illustrated. Beheading would be one of the punishments naturally depicted in such a work. It was incidentally noticed a few months ago in *Notes and Queries*, but I have forgotten the name of the author.

⁂

Medical demonstrators of hypnotic phenomena and showmen who are giving hypnotic "entertainments," had best be careful of what they are about. Wise warnings are in the air that persons under hypnotic influence are temporarily suffering from mental aberration—that fact was pointed out so long ago as 1872, in the "Grand Dictionnaire du XIX. Siecle" (article "(Hypnotisme") of Pierre Lorousse)—and that epileptic persons are, above all others, liable to be injuriously affected by hypnotic experiments. We have quite enough mad people in the world as it is; and the wanton provocation of symptoms of amentia is certainly a thing to be deprecated. But when will the public grow tired of "hankypankyism" which bears the appearance of being supernatural? A new Mesmer, a new Cagliastro, even, would be welcomed with enthusiasm to-morrow in a society which is only too eager to be "thaumatised"—or gulled. I don't say that hypnotism—why not call it artificial sleep?—is a swindle; only, depend upon it, the rogues will get hold of the pseudo-science ere long and turn it to their own roguish account.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

IT is many years since so interesting an eclipse of the sun was visible in Bombay as that of yesterday. On the 27th of June last year there was an annular eclipse of the sun, but it was only visible in Southern India, and so recently as the 18th of August, 1887, a total eclipse of the sun was visible in North India, but only partly here. Yesterday's eclipse became observable first at sunrise in Mid-Atlantic, about five degrees north of the equator, between the African and American coasts. At noon it was expected to be at its height in Turkey in Asia. About five o'clock was the hour it was expected to be seen at its best on the Bombay coast, and at sunset it would disappear from view in China. It was not, however, considered of much scientific importance, and little attention was paid to it in Bombay. In the early stages of the eclipse the sun was completety obscured by dense clouds; but at four o'clock the haze cleared away for a little, and with the aid of a dark glass, the sun, with about three-eighths of its surface cut away, appeared like a crescent of light. The sun remained unobscured by clouds until the moon had covered about half its surface. At five o'clock, had the weather permitted, the sun would have been seen in Bombay with about five-eighths of its surface covered by the dark shadow; but as it happened, a heavy shower of rain came on between four and five, and the sky remained laden with clouds so long that no more of the annular eclipse was seen.

MILITARY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

OWING to the transfer of the Nagpur District to the Bombay Command, the Army Hospital Native Corps of the Medical Establishment of the Bombay Presidency has been temporarily increased to the extent of 16 ward-servants, 5 cooks, 5 water-carriers, and 8 ward-sweepers.

FROM the 1st July (proximo) the pensioners residing in the Poona and Presidency Circles of the Bombay Presidency will be paid by Civil Treasury Officers instead of by Pension Paymasters as hitherto. This rule will not apply in its entirety to the town of Bombay itself. The Native Military (Army) pensioners will be paid quarterly by the Accountant-General (Civil) Bombay, and *all other* pensioners will be paid monthly (except Chelsea pensioners who are paid quarterly in advance) by the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay. The Pay Examiner will issue to each honorary commissioned officer, senior apothecary, warrant and non-commissioned officer, and soldier pensioned under Indian rules, and to the widows of such, a warrant (Military Account Form 19) showing the monthly rate of pension due in each case, and will send a copy to the Treasury offices at the station at which the pension is payable for guidance

A PENSION warrant will also be issued by the Pay Examiner to each Chelsea out-pensioner, showing the rate of pension payable quarterly in advance.

THE native commissioned officers, hospital assistants, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the native army, pensioned regimental followers, departmental servants, family pensioners, and heirs of deceased pensioners will be paid their pensions quarterly in arrear by Treasury officers.) At Bombay by the Accountant-General). Each payment will be recorded on the reverse of the parchment certificates now in their possession. Newly admitted pensioners will be paid in like manner with reference to the last pay certificate furnished to them by their Commanding Officers and to the pension circular issued by the Controller of Military Accounts. The payments will be scheduled by Treasury Officers on Civil Account Code Form 70, and these schedules, accompanied by the original pension bills on which payment has been made, will be forwarded to the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, on the 5th, 10th, 21st, and last day of each month, for audit and classification of the sums paid.

IN the case of superior uncovenanted officers they will be supplied with a parchment certificate, the right half of which will be kept by themselves and the left half by the Treasury or other officer who pays them. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse of the parchment certificate of the time it is made.

COLONEL T. GRAHAM, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, appointed to the command of the Myingyan District, and Colonel W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., appointed to the Mandalay District, are to have the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

THE No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Mandalay, has been taken on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 1st June.

COLONELS H. ST. MAUR-WYNCH, and R. Griffiths, Madras Staff Corps, have been admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 12th and 13th June, respectively.

COLONEL J. A. RICHMOND, who commanded one of the Madras disbanded Regiments, has been permitted to retire on a pension of £783-5 per annum plus a special extra pension of £150 a year for going now.

THE services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

THE following are the corps coming to India next trooping season, and the stations at which they will be quartered.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

No.	24	Field Battery	Jhansi.
"	34	"	Allahabad.
"	46	"	Fyzabad.
"	51	"	Dinapore.
"	54	"	Nowgong.

CAVALRY.

16th Lancers	Lucknow.

INFANTRY.

1st Bedford Regiment	Rawal-Pindi.
1st King's Royal Rifles	
2nd Suffolk Regiment	Rangoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. R. Saunders, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 37th Dogras.—Major A. M. L. Mills to be Second-in-command sub. *pro tem.*, and Captain W. S. Marshall, Wing Commander, sub. *pro tem.* 4th Bengal Infantry.—Captain C. F. G. Young, Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Second-in-command. Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, on vacating the command of the Myingyan District, reverts to the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, but proceeds home on leave till the 31st January 1891. 2nd Bengal Infantry.—Captain C. H. Morris, Staff Corps, to be Second-in-command. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant T. W. Lightfoot, South Wales Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenent S. H. Climo, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 39th Bengal Infantry.—Captain E. H. Molesworth, from 13th Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-command, and Lieutenant C. S. Eastmead, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer on probation. 42nd Gurkhas.—Major S. H. P. Graves, from 26th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Second-in-command. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Landon, officiating Second-in-command, 39th Bengal Infantry, is posted to Umballa for general duty. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Major J. Croker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on medical certificate. Lieutenant R. M. Ross-Johnson, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to England, for three months, on private affairs. Lieutenant V. R. Pigott, Cheshire Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieutenant E. H. Platt, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Colonel F. Lance, C. B., commanding at Ferozepore, 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant J. Shawe-Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieutenant G. M. Lumsden, Seaforth Highlanders, to England, for six months, on private affairs. Lieutenant J. M. Home, 2-1st Gurkhas, to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for four months, to study the languages. Major H. Cooper, North Lancashire Regiment to England, for three months, on private affairs Lieutenant C. F. Vonner, 10th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on medical certificate. Captain W. T. Fairbrother, 13th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Second-lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Simla and Lahore, for six months, to study the languages. Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

MEDICAL AID FOR WOMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SADRA, JUNE 16.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place here this morning when a female ward, presented to the local hospital by Mr. Nassarwanji Maneckji Petit of Bombay, was declared open by Mrs. Nutt, in the presence of a large gathering of people connected with the Mahikanta Political Agency.

Several of the neighbouring Chiefs came in, and representatives of others residing at a distance were present, so that with our local notables the concourse was particularly animated, all being desirous of showing their hearty appreciation of the kindly feeling and generous impulse which prompted the donor to make so acceptable a gift. The proceedings commenced by Assistant Surgeon D. E. Ankletaria, in medical charge of the Agency, addressing the company as follows:—

Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Captain Schneider, Thakores, and Gentlemen,—I must first thank you for your kind response to the invitation to be present on the occasion of the opening of the Jamsetji Nasserwanji Petit Female Ward of our Hospital, which may be accepted as a mark of your sympathy with the work of affording medical aid to women, which is of late attracting universal attention throughout India. Perhaps a short history of the mother-institution and the circumstances which led to the erection of this ward will not be out of place. Previous to the year 1868 there was no hospital building here, one of the bastions of the Residency being used as a dispensary room. Colonel Law (the then Political Agent) saw the necessity for providing a hospital building. His project was liberally supported by the Chiefs and gentry of this province, who came forward with a handsome subscription of Rs. 11,000 for the purpose. The amount was spent in building the present hospital, and its out-houses. The hospital, as we see now, has one ward for males only. The benefits of Western medical science and art being then unknown particularly to females, the number of patients then was very limited; but in course of time the number attending for treatment began to increase, the inconvenience of having no separate ward for women began to be felt, and they were thus prevented from reaping the benefits of in-door treatment. The necessity for a separate female ward was much felt, but want of funds prevented its erection. This happened to come to the notice of Mr. Nasserwanji Manekji Petit of Bombay, through Mr. M. D. Dadyset, Barrister at Law of Surat, and he, moved by a desire to aid in the alleviation of the sufferings of women through want of proper medical treatment, in the most generous and disinterested way, gave the funds which have enabled us to carry out the work. Dr. Pinkerton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, whose interest in the efficiency and extension of all medical institutions under him is well known, obtained the sanction of Government for the acceptance of Mr. Petit's munificent offer. Colonel Scott, the then Political Agent, undertook the erection of this ward, and the way in which the work has been carried out reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The question of feeding and clothing the poor women, who will be the inmates of this ward, has now to be considered, and I trust we shall receive a repetition of the spontaneous cordial support that was given by the Chiefs of this province at the time of the building of the hospital. In the name of Mr. Petit I have to request you, Mrs. Nutt, to declare this Jamsetji Nasserwanji Petit Female Ward of the Sadra Civil Hospital open, and I do so with feelings of sincere thankfulness and pleasure.

A very tastefully designed silver key was then handed to Mrs. Nutt, who at once proceeded to the Ward and, having turned the key in the lock and opened the door, declared the Jamsetji Nassarwanji Petit Female Ward open to the public. Three cheers were given for Mr. Nassarwanji and three for Mrs. Nutt, and on returning to the Durbar marquee, Colonel Nutt replied. He said that he was desired by Mrs. Nutt to say what great gratification it had been to her to take part in such a very useful work. She felt in common with so many other English ladies what an important matter medical aid for the women of India was, and he rejoiced to see how much was being done in this matter in every direction. Mrs. Nutt also wished him and thanked Mr. Petit for the pretty silver key with which she opened the ward. She hoped always to keep it in memory of this happy event. Colonel Nutt then expressed the cordial thanks of all who belonged in any way to the Mahikanta Agency and Sadra, to Mr. Nassarwanji and to Mr. Dadysett, and said that in this matter our local Doctor Ankletaria had been too modest, for it seems that he had acted as a prime mover, the mention of these names elicited cheers. He then went on to say that the benevolence of the Petit family was famous and, widely known, and that in erecting this ward, Mr. Nassarwanji Maneckji Petit had placed all present under heartfelt obligation. He was sure that there would be no difficulty about endowment as this was a truly charitable work, which appealed in a very touching manner to the kindly sympathies of all classes.

Scarcely had the gallant Colonel finished speaking when handsome subscriptions towards the endowment fund were announced—each statement being received with applause.

Mrs. Nutt, at the request of the Doctor, then planted a banyan tree in a position which in years to come will afford grateful shade to the sick, and Colonel Nutt planted a neem, and when so doing reminded all present that we should meet again on the 19th "Tree-Planting Day." He then called for three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with great enthusiasm, three more being added for Mrs. Nutt, and the interesting proceedings of the morning then terminated.

THE LATE COLONEL COX.

THE following extract from the Battalion Orders, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, refers to the death of the late Colonel Cox:—

"The Commanding Officer, in calling attention to the sad death of the late Colonel Cox, cannot allow that event to pass without reminding all ranks of the long and meritorious service rendered by that officer during his military career. Joining the 1st Battalion as an Ensign in 1855, Colonel Cox saw hard service in various parts of the world; and worked his way up till he obtained command of the 2nd Battalion. As a personal friend of many years' standing the Commanding Officer has by his death sustained a severe loss, and he feels sure that all ranks regrets him not only as a friend, but as an officer, who always had the interest and welfare of the men at heart, and whose constant aim and anxiety was to promote and cherish them. His genial manner and amiability of disposition rendered him popular wherever he went, and the Commanding Officer trusts that the same party co-operation of all ranks towards the maintenance of discipline and efficiency of the Battalion will be extended to him as it has hitherto been to their late Commanding Officer."

THE "theatrophone" of the last Universal Exhibition is being revived, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, in the hall of which in a few days a number of apparatus will be in working order. They will be in communication with every play and opera house in Paris. What is better still, it will be possible in a few weeks to have a theatrophone in one's flat. Moreover, it is proposed to furnish journalists with a spoken summary of all the theatrical events of the night.

A NUMBER of Cambridge admirers of Mr. H. M. Stanley have subscribed for a gown for presentation to the gallant explorer on the occasion of the conferment of the honorary degree of LL. D. on June 10. The proposed gift is almost unprecedented at Cambridge, where usually the recipient of the degree has the privilege of not only buying his own robes, but also of paying a considerable fee to the University that confers the degree, as well as to the college that has the honour of receiving him as one of its members.

DETECTIVES are looking for a young man just now who left Paris lately after having plundered his employer—a money-changer—of about £24,000. The robberies were spread over a period of several months, during which the dishonest clerk had blossomed out into a *fin de siecle* "swell." He kept a river yacht, and gave entertainments on board which might have done credit to a millionaire. These festivities at last, the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* tells us, came to the ears of his employer, who looked through his clerk's books, and soon discovered that there was something wrong about the young man's accounts. In the meantime the gay embezzler had made good his escape, and is now supposed to be enjoying his freedom in the New World.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Of all the revelations which I have been able to make, none has given me greater pleasure than this. But I must first ask permission to state how I was induced to conceive the idea of getting a glance at a manuscript which for more than 50 years has been so carefully secreted, and which even at this moment is in danger of never coming before the eyes of the public—a proceeding which would deprive our time of a pleasing and valuable source of knowledge.—

In 1872, during his stay at Trouville, writes the correspondent, I one evening found Thiers very angry. "I have just had a visit," he said, "from Andral, and asked him to let me glance at Talleyrand's memoirs, which are in his charge. He positively refused, though I pressed him. It is really shameful. I am sure that Tallyrand has given me a pretty character, and that is why Andral refuses to let me see it. Yet I am certain Andral has no grudge against me, and that he really likes me. What, then, can I expect from others, if he treats me thus? He is bound to show me the memoirs, for if I am attacked or calumniated in them I could write a refutation and leave it to be published after the memoirs if they do not appear in my lifetime."

I tried to pacify Thiers, urging that M. Andral was bound to secrecy; when he broke in, "Now, if I were in your place, connected with a newspaper like *The Times*, and if I had been made a confidant of, as I have made of you in a moment of impatience, I should set out exploring, and should one day come and say, 'M. le Président, I have seen Talleyrand's memoirs, and there is such and such a thing against you in them.' That would be a hit, and would confirm me in my opinion of your ability as a journalist." "But," I demurred, "how could I induce M. Andral to show me documents which he refuses to show you?" "It is not a question of M. Andral," replied Thiers, a little impatiently. "He has in his charge a copy made by M. de Bacourt, who was the first custodian. The original manuscript has remained in England. It was the only one for 14 years—namely, from 1838 to 1852; it was then that the copy came to France, and M. Andral has never had Talleyrand's own manuscript. He does not even know for certain where it is; he only knows it is in England. Now, in your place I should get to see it, and should end by telling me what Talleyrand says of me."

As this idea had restored his good humour, and perhaps to show me what advantages the journalist capable of satisfying this curiosity might derive from such a feat, he sketched me the scheme of constitution he intended to submit to the National Assembly. Pending my getting acquainted with Talleyrand's memoirs I published the outlines of the future constitution, thus scandalizing M. St. Hilaire, who, having remained at Versailles, and being ignorant of what was going on at Trouville, vehemently contradicted the scheme revealed by *The Times*. Thiers' death unfortunately deprived me of a great pleasure, for after this conversation with him I was haunted by the idea of seeing these memoirs of Talleyrand, which, according to the writer's directions, were to appear 30 years after his death—that is to say, in 1868, but which now, 22 years later, have not been published. I would fain have given him the information he had challenged me as it were to furnish. When I last saw M. Paul Andral, shortly before his death, I told him of Thiers' anger. He was much amused, but changed his tone when I said, "Now, if Thiers were still living, I should have the great pleasure of giving him the information." "How," he asked sharply, "could you do so?" "By assuring him *de visu* that Talleyrand says nothing which need disquiet him as to his reputation." "*De visu!*" exclaimed M. Andral, "that is impossible, you have been hoaxed." This rather nettled me, and I repeated from memory passages of Talleyrand's memoirs. M. Andral was quite uneasy. "You have copied them, then?" "No, unfortunately, but I have seen them, and could repeat a good deal of them, which I may do some day, for the non-publication seems to me going beyond Talleyrand's intentions, which ought to override everything." "But you surely do not intend to publish them?" said M. Andral, with a little irritation. "Unfortunately not, but I intend, as a beginning, to quote some short passages so as to show it is high time to publish them if risk of forestalling is to be avoided, for I shall afterwards publish other portions, and ultimately give them entire."

The dismay apparent, however, in M. Andral's countenance was so marked that I at once abandoned my plan. I felt that his health did not then allow of his undertaking the publication. I had a presentiment of his early death, and was sure that this would be speedily followed by the appearance of the memoirs. I now see, however, that I was mistaken, and I accordingly publish the short passages which I then thought of giving. As will be seen, I have simply wished to show the custodians of the memoirs that, even if they had the right, they have no longer the power, to deprive their contemporaries of an acquaintance with the memoirs of the craftiest of French diplomatists of the 19th century. I have no wish to forestall them, but I consider myself entitled to continue my revelations when I think proper, according to the delay in the appearance of the work. The few passages subjoined are quite enough, however, to show that the memoirs are not so dry, obsolete, and uninteresting, as has been intimated, doubtless with a view to allaying the legitimate impatience of the public.

Talleyrand's memoirs are in twelve parts, extending from his childhood, his studies at the Collége d'Harcourt, and his entering and leaving the seminary, to his diplomatic mission to London in 1830. The passages respecting his family have a sensibility and charm which one is astonished to find in a man deemed incapable, by the one-sided judgment of the world, of anything beyond the merciless egotism of unbridled ambition. This rather touching side of his character revealed by his memoirs, is exemplified by this brief sketch of his mother, in which filial tenderness, however, soon wanders off into a rather prejudiced judgment on tendencies peculiar to certain minds:—

Je choisais, pour aller chez ma mère, les heures où elle était seule. C'était pour jouir davantage des grâces de son esprit. Personne ne m'a jamais paru avoir dans la conversation un charme comparable au sien. Elle n'avait aucune prétention. Elle ne parlait que par nuances. Jamais elle n'a dit un bon mot. C'était quelque chose de trop exprimé. Les bons mots se retiennent; elle ne voulait que plaire, et perdre ce qu'elle disait. Une richesse d'expressions faciles, nouvelles, et toujours délicates, fournissait aux besoins variés de son esprit. Il m'est resté de cela un grand éloignement pour les personnes qui, afin de parler avec plus d'exactitude, n'emploient que des termes techniques.

Elsewhere, and in the same frame of mind, he says:—

Je ne crois, ni à l'esprit, ni à la science, des gens qui ne connaissent pas les équivalents, et qui définissent toujours.

C'est à leur mémoire seule qu'ils doivent ce qu'ils savent, et alors ils savent mal.

In the first part of his memoirs, which I continue to skim, Talleyrand dwells at length on the Duc de Choiseul Ministry and on the *ancien régime*, which he judges with fairness, reserving his severity for the blunders which might without much effort have been avoided. In these long passages on the old Monarchy he displays real profundity. Here, too, without any affectation, the dryness of the subject is effaced by the striking sagacity of his views, as well as by the acuteness and sarcasm with which on his way he sketches men and women, such as Mme. de Pompadour and Mme. du Barry, on whom I pick out this kindly yet crushing remark:—

Elle était supérieure aux voies subalternes par lesquelles elle était parvenue.

Continuing his criticism of the old system, he depicts in a lifelike fashion the French society so powerful at that period, and in which, according to his own expression, "on éprouvait un si grand charme à vivre." Elsewhere he states that at his seat at Bellechasse he frequently brought together the Duc de Lauzun-Biron, Vachot (the famous banker), Chamfort (the great humourist), Narbonne, Choiseul-Gouffé (his boyhood's friend), Mirabeau, and Dupont de Nemours, and in these conversations the chief subject was the commercial treaty just concluded (1786) with England:—

Les cabinets de Versailles et de Londres étaient partisans du traité. Des avantages réciproques devaient en résulter.

L'époque était favorable. Depuis 1763, les antipathies nationales paraissaient éteintes; et, aussitôt après la reconnaissance de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis par l'Angleterre, des communications fréquentes entre la France et la Grande Bretagne avaient détruit bien de préventions. . . . . . .

Les mœurs anglaises étaient effrayées par le luxe français. Des relations trop suivies pouvaient faire craindre la concurrence de notre industrie dans des travaux où l'industrie anglaise n'avait pas encore atteint sa supériorité.

He then explains how the treaty speedily provoked in France an antagonism which chilled the enthusiasm of the south in its favour. "It was already the everlasting opposition of maritime and manufacturing towns," and he thus concludes these reflections, still so true:—

La Normandie, si habile dans la défense de ses intérêts propres, si importante par sa richesse et sa population, avait été la première à manifester son opposition.

Elle publia une longue mémoire contre le traité; la voix des consommateurs fut étouffée, et le traité devint un sujet de blâme contre le Gouvernament.

Does not this read as if written yesterday? Further on, Talleyrand, appointed "negotiator of the clergy," explains that it was in these general assemblies of the clergy he acquired the habit of speech-making, which was to make him by-and-by the great orator having the ear of the Constituent Assembly.

Arriving at the preliminaries of the Revolution, on which he dwells more than on the Revolution itself, I find the following curious passage, in which Talleyrand seems anxious to disclaim responsibility in events wherein, despite his efforts and his diplomatic adroitness in repudiation, he played so important a *rôle* and had so preponderating a share:—

Si les historiens s'évertuent à chercher les hommes auxquels ils peuvent décerner l'honneur, ou adresser le reproche d'avoir fait, ou dirigé, ou modifié la révolution francaise, ils se donnent une peine superflue. Ell n'a point d'auteur, de chef, ni de guide.

Elle à été semée par les écrivains, qui dans un siècle éclairé et entreprenant, voulant attaquer les préjugés, ont renversé les principes religieux et sociaux, et par les Ministres inhabiles qui ont augmenté la détresse du trésor et le mécontentement du peuple.

Seeing that Talleyrand, as already stated, says little on the Revolution, but rather minutely studies its original causes, I quote a characteristic passage, which, with concise severity, judges one of the gravest acts of the Constituent Assembly—the civil constitution of the clergy. Considering Talleyrand's flexible mind and the ease with which he resigned himself to blunders when they did not seem to him dangerous, this judgment, expressed with surprising emphasis, is the most striking condemnation which can be passed on the revolutionary measure adopted by the Assembly:—

Je ne crains pas de reconnaitre, quelque part que j'ais êue dans cette œuvre, que la constitution civile du clergé décrétée par l'Assemblée constituante, à été, peut-être, la plus grande faute de cette Assemblée.

With rare skill Talleyrand avoids in his memoirs the dryness usual to this class of literature. With singular ability he besprinkles it with short portraits, taken from life, and in passing he fixes the salient features of the numerous personages with whom his varying opinions had brought him in contact. I cannot help quoting some traits from his portrait of Siéyès:—

Ce qu'il appelle un principe est, dans ses mains, un sceptre d'airain, qui ne se plie, ni aux imperfections de la nature, ni aux faiblesses de l'humanité.

. . . .

Les hommes sont, à ses yeux, des échecs à faire mouvoir; ils occupent son esprit, mais ils ne disent rien à son cœur. . . .

Le seul sentiment qui exerce une véritable influence sur Siéyès, c'est la peur. Il ne se déroge jamais jusqu'à être aimable. C'est un chef d'opinion car il fait prévaloir la sienne; ce n'est pas un chef de parti; on l'écoute avec déférence et on lui obéit sans enthousiasme.

I will explain presently the brevity of my quotations and the hasty skimming of the work. The vividness of the memoirs makes one almost a spectator of the rapid progress of events and the political transformations which result. Thus Talleyrand depicts the origin of his relations with Napoleon and their eventual rupture, and he sums up his opinion as usual in a few telling sentences:—

J'aimais Napoléon. Je m'étais attaché même à sa personne, malgré ses défauts.

A ses débuts je m'étais senti entrainé vers lui, par cet attrait irrésistible qu'un grand génie porte avec lui. Ses bienfaits avaient provoqué en moi reconnaissance sincère.

Ma franchise me justifie devant ma conscience, et je me suis séparé de sa politique d'abord, puis de sa personne, quand il était arrivé à mettre en peril la destinée de ma patrie.

Later on when reproached with conspiring, he exclaims, with an animation which gives a peculiar savour to his patriotic cry, but which posterity will perhaps hesitate to take seriously:—

"Je n'ai jamais conspiré qu'aux époques où j'avais la majorité de la Francq pour complice, et où je cherchais, avec elle, le salut de ma patrie.

We see the appearance of this rupture, which Talleyrand foreshadowed, and he tries to tone down its causes and deny its consequences, resisting with all his adroitness the judgment which future generations will pass upon it. In 1813 he refuses Napoleon's offer of returning to the Foreign Office, and in 1814, as he states further on, Napoleon at Fontainebleau blamed Calaincourt for having deterred him from shooting his early admirer, now his bitterest adversary. It is not surprising, therefore, to find this harsh judgment, this unmitigated severity, which the prisoner of St. Helena repaid with interest:—

Cet homme fut doué d'une force intellectuelle très grande, mais il n'a pas compris la véritable gloire. Sa force morale fut très petite—ou nulle.

Il n'a pu supporter la prospérité avec modération, ni l'infortune avec dignité, et c'est parceque la force morale lui a manqué qu'il a fait le malheur de l'Europe, et le sien propre.

"He could not bear misfortune with dignity." Volumes might be written on this phrase, which is constantly being exemplified, and I fear there is just now a striking instance of it. I have seen the fall of many statesmen, some from the highest posts, and it is sad to say that the ablest have the most resented their fall. Marshal MacMahon is nearly the only one who has kept his dignity intact, and even increased it by a noble attitude and an unostentatious philosophy. Two men, moreover, like Napoleon and Talleyrand, were bound to disagree, for one aimed at the reconciliation of Europe, the other at universal monarchy, himself the soul and brain of it. The disagreement is still more intelligible on reading the following anecdote, not entirely fresh, but circumstantially stated by Talleyrand on the authority of his faithful subordinate, La Bernardière:—

Le 15 Mars, 1814, on offrit encore à Napoléon les limites de la France de 1789, et Napoléon disait à la Benardière, "Je ne puis faire la paix sur la base des anciennes limites. Les Bourbons seuls pourraient la faire. J' abdiquerai plutôt. Je rentrerais sans répugnance dans la vie privée. J'ai peu de besonins; 500 sous par jour me suffiraient. Je voulais faire des Francais le plus grand peuple de la terre. Si personne ne veut se battre je ne puis faire la guerre tout seul. Si la nation veut faire la paix sur la base des anciennes limites, je vous dirai: Cherchez qui vous gouverne, je suis trop grand pour vous."

Here I pause—my object is very simple—to accelerate the publication of the memoirs, not to take the cream off them. I do not want to coerce, but to persuade. What I have quoted shows the charm and interest of the work, but does not discount its publication, and this I hope will be enough to enforce on the custodians of the memoirs the obligation of reflection before continuing to suppress and to frustrate the legitimate curiosity of the public.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL NAPIER.

THE following particulars have been received at Agra on the 14th inst., concerning the death of Colonel Napier:—Five officers of the King's Dragoon Guards went out with Colonel Napier to Mat, a village about ten miles from Muttra, on Wednesday night, and encamped there, with the intention of having some pigsticking the next day. The accident occurred on Thursday morning. Captain Bates and Colonel Napier were riding at a pig, and were a short distance in front of the others. Colonel Napier's spear first pierced the pig, which at the same time crossed under the Colonel's horse, so that the spear got entangled with the horse's legs. The horse, of course, fell, and Colonel Napier was thrown on his head. He was wearing a small shikar hat, which fell off before he reached the ground, so that his head was quite unprotected when he struck the earth. He was picked up insensible. Lieutenant Bell-Smythe rode off at once to Muttra for Surgeon-Major Hughes, who arrived at Mat at noon. No remedies were of any avail, and the Colonel never recovered consciousness. He was brought into Muttra the same night, and died on Friday morning, the immediate cause of death being pressure on the brain. At the time when the sad event occurred, Mrs. Napier was away at Simla. No similar fatal accident has, it is said, occurred at pigsticking in the Muttra district during the last eighteen years.

LEOPOLD II. knows how to be courtier as well as King, writes a correspondent. Having formed the intention, of going to Balmoral to present his cousin, Queen Victoria, with a birthday bouquet, he made this long journey and had got back again to London by the following morning. There is no reason to suppose that he could not have seen the Queen before she had left Windsor, but in order to pay his compliment at the proper moment he travelled after her to Aberdeen, about 540 miles, by the shortest possible route, thence to Ballater, about 50 miles further, and thence again nine or ten miles by road to Balmoral, and having to return almost immediately, completed his 1,200 miles journey to and fro between a Friday and Saturday morning. This, says the *Daily News*, should stand on record as an example of Royal courtesy.

PROFESSOR JINSIWALA'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the first outbursts of righteous indignation aroused by the incorrect report of my Poona speech has had sufficient time to cool down, I beg your permission to lay down before the impartial public, by means of your journal, the actual facts of the case, what I *did* say, and what have been my opinions all along for several years. I am very late in the day no doubt, and the mischief done by the misreport has been unexpectedly great, but I have all along thought that any rejoinder from me must not be given while the excitement was at its hottest.

The report in the *Sudharak*, of the 12th of May, is not at all a correct report of the speech I made on the 9th of May before the Elocution Gathering. The opinions therein put in my mouth have never been my opinions. This is not the first time that I ever spoke on these topics. In Bombay at least a dozen times, and in Poona at least half a dozen times have I spoken out my views on female education. In the Wilson College Debating Society also, where I had to preside several times, have expressed my views on these subjects, and any slight enquiry on the part of anybody is sufficient to show that I have never been an opponent of female education.

I am an ardent advocate of female education. I compared it to nectar or ambrosia, and utterly scouted the idea that a real educated woman would turn bad. I insisted on educating our women principally because a mother's teaching has the most permanent influence on the future career of the boy or girl. I emphatically asserted that women might be taught anything, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Burke, even the Bible itself, provided the circumstances of the family, and the resources of its head allowed such a thing. I plainly said that a clerk on Rs. 15 a month should not think of making a B.A. of his wife. In his case it was impossible and quite unnecessary, and if he persisted he would be ruined. Superfluous wants would be created, and his inability to meet them would only exasperate his wife and would ultimately destroy the peace of his family. But what gave great offence, and especially to the extreme reformers, was my insisting on this education being given by our own people, and not by foreign teachers. I am afraid that a European would hardly approve of my so insisting. In fact, many have actually expressed their disapproval in your and your contemporary's columns. I have, however, my own reasons, for sticking to my view. I do not complain against foreign teachers on any personal grounds. I am naturally very anxious not to be misunderstood as unfortunately I have been all along. As a matter of fact I am hardly acquainted with any European lady. And yet I complain. I must become plain. The lady-teacher might, with the best of motives, in perfect good faith, do something which might create a panic in our society. I repeat that I assume her to be perfectly honest, and yet I am bound in all fairness to assert as my conviction that our manners and customs which are very deep-rooted, and which cannot go away in a day, do not allow much good to be derived from such a relation of teachership. Kissing each other is, I have heard, a common form of affectionate courtesy among European ladies. But a European lady-teacher kissing her Hindu pupil in the school will cause serious comment in the family of the girl when the fact comes to their knowledge. We are total abstainers from flesh-eating and wine-drinking, and the contact of the mouth of a flesh-eater would arouse honest indignation and sincere regret. You see I am quite plain and tell you what you perhaps do not fully understand. Several such complaints are heard every day, most of them exaggerated of course, but some of them having some real foundation. Our customs may be very bad and some may not like them at all. But that hardly affects the question at issue. There they are, and they won't go away so precipitately as some rash persons expect them to do. Under such circumstances a foreign teacher is actually felt to be more mischievous than useful. If any European gentleman cares to know the truth, he will find after a slight inquiry that this is the almost universal opinion of the Poona community. Believing this to be the actual state of things, I deprecated the fact of our girls being taught by European ladies. I am no opponent of female education nor of any female school, not even of a female high school. On the other hand I am one of its strongest advocates. I spent more than a quarter of an hour on the 9th of May in trying to impress this opinion on my hearers. My only contention has all along been, that this education to be any way practically useful, must be given by Native and not European teachers. I would ask your readers to notice that in England also the Dissenters do not like to put their children under the instruction of teachers belonging to the Episcopalian persuasion.

And now about the incident in connection with my own household. In this matter also I have been grossly misrepresented, and a mountain has been made of a mole. The facts are these—Some of the candidates for the Elocution Prizes had assumed that our mothers-in-law were barbarous and had on this assumption talked about the driving away of the mother-in-law from the household. Now I did not approve of this mode of arguing. I boldly questioned the very enormity and the extent of this assumed fact. While I admitted that an occasional instance of a barbarous mother-in-law could no doubt be found, I was bound to state what I believed to be the truth that the number of such women was very small. It could not be one in a thousand. I complained most bitterly against the sin of exaggeration owing to which the evil in its real extent is ignored under the false impression that because the declared extent is absurd and untrue there is no truth at all at the bottom. Exaggeration so easily found out completely blinds the opposing party to the real facts, and any honest reform is therefore stopped. I strongly asserted that the mother-in-law, though an occasional abuser of her authority, was really after all a necessary institution and practically most useful. Teach the mother-in-law also, and the abuse will disappear. The girls of to-day when properly educated will become the good mothers-in-law of the next generation. While dilating on the usefulness and necessity of the mother-in-law in our households I gave the instance of my own family. I have no mother. My father died 8 years ago. I have no elder relation in my house. My wife is now in her 22nd year, and in 1882 when the incident took place, she was just 14. I was then quite alone with her in my household. There were three servants. She had to do no menial work in the house, but had to take charge of the general management. She was too young to do this with success. I had occasionaly to direct her. I felt most bitterly the absence of my mother at zuch a time. Had she been living I could not have been bothered every now and then with the thousand-and-one matters of household management, and frequently called away from my studies. You must bear in mind that my wife was only 14 then, a mere child in *statu pupillari*. On one occasion I found her mismanage the flour for the fifth time after repeated directions had been given her as to how the thing was to be done. She has never been deliberately disobedient and was that day only careless after the manner of a child. I got vexed and gave her a slap on the shoulder (not on the face as reported by the *Sudharak*, *chapat* being the Marathi word used). She found out her mistake and has been particularly careful ever since, so that I have not yet had any cause to complain about her. These are the facts which I declare to you as I declared them to the audience at Poona.

Now in all seriousness I ask you, my dear Sir, whether this conduct is that of a brutal husband as I have been represented to be. Do you suppose that young boys and girls would get the necessary knowledge of the world unguided and undirected, and if a slight timely punishment is given with the best of intentions and with the surest of good results, is that to be vilified as brutal behaviour? I was then no enemy of my wife. She was an innocent girl; quite a stranger in my family, and there was no reason at all why I should ill-treat her in any way. The slap I gave her was most beneficiently meant, and she also understood me perfectly well. While explaining to the audience the necessity of timely punishment in the first stages of the misconduct of boys or girls, I did not think it in any way harmful to cite my own instance. Had I been a dishonest man I would not have been so free with myself. I was the only head of my family then, and any mismanagement was to be corrected by me. An appeal to the head of any family must show clearly that such occasions must arise everywhere, and that a stitch in time saves nine. This very wife of mine I have educated up to the fifth standard. She knows English, Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujerathi, and I am quite sure she can rank with some of the best girls in the Female High School. She has her little library of books, especially Marathi and Gujerathi, and she reads for three or four hours every day, and I have always encouraged her to do so. This is certainly not the attitude of a brutal husband who is opposed to education. Man and woman are in my opinion the joint-heads of a family, but absolute equality I hold to be an impossibility. I also think it is not desirable in the interests of both. Woman is admittedly inferior physically, and must therefore live under the protection of man who, however, is bound by law and religion to show her the kindest of regards and never to act towards her in any way by which she may possibly be dispirited. Manu, our law-giver, emphatically declares that that house is happy where women are treated with kindness and consideration. No man can hope to be happy when the wife is unhappy. These are my convictions, and I tried my best to impress them on my audience. The *Sudharak* has thought it unnecessary to refer to this portion of my speech for reasons best known to the editor.

With your permission, I will now turn to the third point on which also I have been misrepresented. I have been charged with maliciously maligning European society. I emphatically declare I never did so and never had any intention of doing so. The facts are these—After having spoken about the mother-in-law, I slightly touched upon the point of mutual consent in marriage, of which under the present circumstances of our society I disapproved as highly impracticable, and then came to the view of some people who recommend an out-and-out imitation of everything European. Even highly educated people have been known to have insisted on a thorough imitation of European things without any practical discernment. I disapproved of this view. Unfortunately for our society this imitation doctrine has been most pernicious. What do we practically imitate? Not the honesty, straightforwardness, and regard for each other which the better class of Europeans are so much known for. It is the drinking, the meat-eating, the outward show, which alone are being rapidly imported in our society. I warned my audience against this undiscerning imitation. I told them that English domestic life was not without its faults, and if I were to tell them something of the dark side they would be surprised. And here I thought myself bound to confess honestly that my knowledge of English society was not derived from actual intercourse with any family, but merely from books and newspapers. Now, Sir, I fail to see what was here that should have given such an offence as has been taken by your correspondents. Even the most patriotic Englishman or American will not pretend that there are not bad things among them. There are black sheep in every fold. But it is said that the knowledge from books hardly gives a fair idea of a society. In that case we must be said to have had no knowledge of ancient Greek and Roman life. I have often been asked by some of my critics whether I found anything good in European society. My answer has always been, hundreds of things. The merits and demerits of that society, were not the subject of the lecture, but I was bound to allude to the dark side because I had to caution my people against unmeaning imitation. It has been tauntingly asserted that my information must have been from Zola's novels. To tell the truth I have not yet read a single one of those books. I have had some acquaintance with English literature, history, politics, and periodical papers. The proceedings in the House of Lords in the great trial of Queen Caroline in 1821 disclose a very discreditable state of things in high family life. In the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st and 3rd of August, 1889, I find a list of 75 American cases, some of them very curious, but all of them reflecting to a certain extent on domestic life in the lowest circles. The disclosures published a few years ago by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Crawford-Dilke case, the Colin-Campbell case, the Maybrick case, all bearing on domestic life in middle society show to some extent at all events that before we think of imitating we must think twice. Lately there has been a controversy as to whether marriage is a failure. I have read this discussion carefully and have been disgusted with the tone of some writers. Lastly, there appeared recently in a review an article written by a lady who actually concludes with a proposal that marriage should be a contract lasting for five years! Now, Sir, in all honesty I say that I have found that there is at present a tendency in the West to sap the foundations, the sacred associations of marriage. It is only a very small evil at present, but has a tendency to increase. I therefore was not wrong I believe in warning my friends against such a tendency.

In our society, however degenerate it may have become at the present time, the marriage tie is still regarded as indissoluble. The sacredness and the religious awe with which it is regarded are still universal. Take away this little that remains and there must be a crash. Married life with the regard in which it is held is at the root of domestic happiness and domestic virtues. Again take the drink question. It must be admitted that the domestic peace of many European families has been ruined mainly by this nasty passion for drinking. We, on the other hand, have all along been total abstainers for the last two thousand years and more. It was something like a national revolution through which we had to pass in the matter of animal food and intoxicating liquors. Fortunately and to the infinite credit of the people, abstention from flesh and wine has been completely ingrained in their very bones and flesh. The abhorrence felt by them might appear almost phenomenal to foreigners. It was considerations like these that led me to say that in certain matters European society was a hundred times worse than ours. The expressions "a hundred times" is a colloquial Maratha term and might I admit be somewhat hyperbolical; but I wanted the remark to be understood in the spirit in which it was made and not merely in the letter. But of late, and especially within the last thirty years, intoxicating drinks have been making a great havoc in our society, and it is high time that this matter should engage the serious attention of our people. Against this increasing evil, I cautioned my friends and told them not to give up their instinctive disgust of the thing.

These and these alone, Sir, were the aspersions I cast against European society. I submit in all sincerity that there was no sweeping generalization. I am not blind to the various merits of Europeans, and never have been. In a number of speeches in Bombay, Poona, and the Mofussil have I dwelt on the merits of the British character, and these I insist on our people imitating. But alas! the good is often lost sight of and the evil is found too tempting to resist. In fact, every society has more or less of good and evil. Ours is now in a state of transition. Western ideas are flowing in upon us, and we who had lived so long isolated have now been mixed up with the affairs of the world. The range of our mind has necessarily been widened, and increasing knowledge has been forcing various changes upon us. I welcome all this with all my heart. Whatever practical inconveniences I have been able to find in our present state I have denounced very often before my people. But I have one caution to insist upon. If we are to have a revolution in our society let it be after the English Revolution of '88 or the American one of '76, but let it not be after the French one of '89. India's past has several things to teach us, and my principle has all along been to cherish the past, to stick to it as long as it is not found pratically mischievous, and even when the inconvenient thing is to be given up, it must be given up in a decent and cautious manner. Our reformers, I am extremely sorry to find, do not always bear this in mind. They want to force the medicine into our stomachs. The community does not like this mode, and thus the cause of reform is being ruined. I admit the zeal and the good intentions of the reformers, but I cannot too strongly denounce the questionable character of the tactics they employ in their dealings with the people.

I am afraid I have encroached too much on your space, but you see it was necessary to clear myself from the reproaches cast upon me. How far I have succeeded it is not for me to say. Everything is not good because it is old, nor is everything bad because it is new. Good and bad are to be found out from discrimination; so says a well-known Sanskrit poet. I will only change his words slightly and say "Everything is not good because it is European, nor is everything bad because it is Indian. Stick to discrimination and cast away that which is bad, and heartily welcome what is good wherever it may be found."—Yours, &c.,

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIWALA.

Bombay, 15th June, 1890.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case of William Greaves, of the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., *vs.* Shewshunker Gopaljee, was called on for hearing, in which the defendant Shewshunker Gopaljee stands charged with criminal misappropriation, breach of trust, and cheating in respect of a consignment of 100 bales of rubbish and pig's hair, shipped by the defendant, by the s. s. Hispania to England, under the representation that the bales contained wool, valued at £700.

Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Cragie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defence. Mr. Russell stated the facts of the case, and then proceeded to call evidence in support of the information laid by the complainant, the particulars of which have been already reported in these columns; and the case was again adjourned.

SOME statements just published by the Russian officer who is charged with the inspection of manufactories have a bearing upon the question of limited working hours. The factory inspectors visited in the year, 5,027 industrial establishments, and of this number 1,446 worked during the night. Night work in Russia is reckoned from six, seven or nine o'clock in the evening until five or six o'clock in the morning. The Russian factory laws of 1882 and 1890 require that night work should be reckoned from nine in the evening to five in the morning. In the great majority of the Russian factories the daily working hours are thirteen.

A HINT TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to a Central News telegram, Mr. Gladstone in expressing his approval of the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils remarked that four Viceroys had "supported the proposal—but the attitude of former Ministries was more liberal to India than that of the Ministry now in office:" exuberance of youth can be the only excuse for a former Prime Minister endeavouring to make India and India's supposed wants a party question—let us hope that in a score of years the then centenarian will have cooled down, and will be able to atone for the evil he is now attempting.

What is the elective principle? After all, it is but a shadow—let the respectable gentlemen who are now in England—the self-constituted champion of the dumb 250 millions—fight for a more substantial benefit; let them enlist the sympathies of the democracy of England to confer on India a boon which should be really conferred. England (I believe) pays for all the expenditure attendant on the Colonial Office: India (I believe) meets the cost of the India Office, if England were to act towards India as they act towards the Colonies, the sum of £1,47,688 would have been added last year to the Indian Revenues.

We read that the English democracy show their sympathies to India by supporting the delegates—a majority of hands are raised when the shadow of elective principle is demanded, how many of these hands would be visible outside the pockets if the substantial benefit of making the English tax-payer pay his just dues were asked, methinks the wants of the dumb 250 millions would be passed over, methinks the delegates would be met with jeers, methinks the youthful and sympathetic Mr. Gladstone would pass by on the other side. Mr. Editor, let us imagine what this £147,688 would do, in an able pamphlet, it has been shown that if all the wants of the Uncovenanted Civil Service were conceded, there would be an eventual possible additional cost of about £11,400 per annum: this sum could be met and India would still be richer by £33,000 a year.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt in a speech lately made remarked "give one-fourth of one class of the community an enormous advantage over the other three-fourths and if you do not have the other three-fourths discontented they are not Irishmen, Scotchmen, or Englishmen." Judging by this standard it is hardly wonderful that the 2,010 English, Scotch, and Irish Members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are discontented because the 905 English, Scotch, and Irish Members of the Covenanted Civil Service have enormous advantages as regards leave and pension rules and leave and pension payments. Sir E. Watkin in his speech regarding the grant of an extra pension to the family of the late Sir W. Palliser is reported to have said "If a man wished for good employés, he must be not generous only but just. Judging by this standard, the demands of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be granted.

Let me summarise: if England defrayed the charges of the India Office, every one should be happy—Mr. Gladstone because the attitude of the Ministry conceding this boon would be more liberal than the attitude of former Ministries (by the way, was it not Mr. Gladstone's liberal Government which made India pay a large portion of the expenses of the Egyptian wars?); the delegates because they would have obtained a substantial boon for India; the English democracy because they could show a practical and not a theoretical sympathy to the dumb 250 millions the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service because they would be treated with justice and generosity; and, lastly, the Indian tax-payers because they would save some four lakhs of rupees every year, and this would surely be better than having an infinitesimal voice in the affairs of the Indian nation.—Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

THE SUSPICIOUS POISONING CASE.

THE Coroner, Dr.T. Blaney, opened an inquest at the Gouldas Tejpal Hospital yesterday morning, respecting the death of Rukma, woman, aged 21 years, when the following evidence was recorded by the Coroner:—

Dwarkabai, wife of Ramchunder Sudasew, a Sonar priest, living at Funneswady, said: Deceased was my sister. She was the wife of one Sittaram, a goldsmith, and lived with him at Tanna. She married him about ten years ago, and had no children. She frequently complained to me that her husband ill-treated her. I last saw her two months ago, when she came to visit me at my house. About 2 or 3 p.m. yesterday, I heard that she had been taken to the Goculdas Hospital. I did not go to the hospital because I heard she was dead, and because my child was ill. I came to the hospital at 8-30 a.m. to-day, and saw the dead body of the deceased in the hospital dead-house. There were no external marks of violence on it. Deceased lived on good terms with her mother-in-law. Whenever her husband ill-treated her, she used to run away to her mother-in-law in Bombay. Her mother-in-law was very kind to her. The husband of the deceased is addicted to drink. I saw him yesterday. He came to my house about 7 a.m. in search of the deceased. He was then drunk. He asked me whether his wife was in my house, I said she was not. He had a bundle with him which he threw down, and asked me to keep it. I refused, and he went away. The ill-treatment of the deceased by her husband was due to his drunken habits, and not jealousy. I know a woman named Cassee. She is here present, and is the mistress of the husband of the deceased. The mother-in-law of the deceased, whose name is Gunga, came to my house immediately after Sittaram left. She too enquired if deceased was in my house. I said she was not, but that her husband came to enquire if his wife was with me, and had left a bundle, which I gave to Gunga, and which she took away. I do not know that the deceased ever attempted to destroy herself. Cassee is still in the keeping of Sittaram.

Pandoorung Ramchunder, on being examined, said: I am a goldsmith, and live in Funneswady. I know the deceased and her husband Sittaram. At about 8 a.m. yesterday, I saw the deceased in an empty room, next to mine, lying on a mat and vomiting. I asked her what was the matter, but she would not answer. I thought she had taken poison, and went and brought policeman No. 656 C. The deceased would give no information to the policeman. He then sent me for another policeman, and I went and brought P. C. No.529 C. Deceased was then placed in a victoria, and I and both the policemen went with her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. In the hospital, she was seen by the House Surgeon, and he asked her whether she had taken anything She said, one Cassee had given her tea, and in an hour afterwards she began to vomit. The room adjoining mine has been empty for the last two months. It was occupied by a sister of the deceased for four years. She left it two months ago, because she was sick, and went to her country. The door of the room was not locked. Deceased was of my caste. I know a woman, named Cassee, who lives in Funneswady, five or six houses from me. She works for her livelihood. Sittaram used to visit her but nobody else.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned to Saturday next.

A NUISANCE AT COLABA.

WE publish below a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by upwards of a hundred respectable residents of Colaba, complaining of a long-standing nuisance committed on the seashore by the lower classes frequenting that district, in direct violation of the injunctions of the Municipal Act. They further urge that the drainage scheme be at once extended to Colaba, from the want of which they suffer considerable injury:—

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—We, the undersigned owners and occupiers of houses, situate to the south of the Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, have the honour to address you as follows:—

2. The foreshore in front of, or adjacent to, our respective properties and dwellings has, for a considerable time past, been and still, is openly used by a large number of persons for natural purposes.

3. This has the effect of not only offending our sense of decency, but of polluting the very atmosphere we breathe.

4. Several of us have at divers times, and some of us have quite recently, suffered considerably from malarial fever induced by inhaling the excrementitious effluvia, which constitutes the nuisance of which we complain.

5. We understand that the police cannot put a stop to the nuisance owing to the absence of public urinals and latrines in this locality.

6. As the present Municipal Act imposes upon the Corporation the duty of supplying the required conveniences, we beg to request that you will be good enough to give or obtain the necessary directions for their construction with as little delay as possible, and thereby abate a nuisance which has already done much harm, and may again be attended with serious damages to the public health.

7. We would further urge that the drainage scheme be at the earliest possible date extended to Colaba, as there are at present no drains there, and we have consequently to suffer from the want of drainage.

[Here follow some hundred names.]

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY.

THE following correspondence regarding supplies for the Aligarh Workshops has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,
6th June, 1890.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla.

Sir,—I am instructed by the committee to address you with reference to representations, which have been made to the Chamber by certain members engaged in manufacturing business, concerning what appears to be a new development of the industries carried on at the Aligarh Postal Workshops. The grievance urged is that that institution is coming into competition with private enterprise, and in proof of this, attention has been directed to an item of news published in the *Morning Post* of the 26th ultimo, copy of which is annexed. From this, if the statements contained therein are correct, it will be observed—

(1) That the Government has accorded its sanction to the manufacture of articles for other Departments by the Aligarh Postal Workshops;

(2) That amongst the 48 articles enumerated in the list of commodities made up for sale, are travelling bags, tin-pipes for watering lawn-tennis grounds, tin-openers, canvas or duree hold-alls, camp tables, chairs, and beds, &c.

In 1882, the Governor-General in Council after having had under consideration the policy which ought to regulate the action of Government in the question of jail manufactures, caused a Resolution to be issued on the subject, No. 20-1406-19 dated 22nd September, 1882. In this Resolution certain specific recommendations put forward at the Proceedings of the Prison Conference, held in 1877, were referred to as having been approved by the Government of India; one of these being to the effect that "multifarious manufactures" should be discouraged everywhere. The Government, however, had come to the conclusion that more attention should be paid to the importance of removing all obstacles to the spontaneous development of manufacturing enterprise, not merely because the orders passed on the suggestions of the Prison Conference, in regard to the avoidance of multifarious employments, were being disregarded, but also for the reason that there was "strong evidence that in many places the products of jail labour do supplant and compete with private industry in the local markets, to a very serious extent." It was therefore deemed necessary to reconsider the entire question of jail manufactures, and the position which the State should take up with reference to these and to the local markets.

The whole tenor of the Resolution is to the effect that the interference of jail manufactures with private enterprise should be reduced to a minimum. It was pointed out that the private trader, when he comes into competition with Government, finds that he has to encounter "an adversary possessed of what, for the purposes of this argument, may be considered as an unlimited amount of capital, and who can perfectly well carry on his business for years with a total disregard of the ordinary laws which in private life must govern commercial transactions."

The committee are of opinion that the principle laid down in the Resolution quoted, applies with much more force to other Government institutions like the Aligarh Postal Workshops, in the case of which no such argument as the following can be used, *viz.*, that by selling articles manufactured in jails, the Government is able to relieve the tax-payers of some portion of the expense which would otherwise be thrown upon them to support the jails.

The committee, therefore, beg respectfully to suggest:—

That Government will take into consideration the question of maintaining the Aligarh Postal Workshops, which were established for the sole purpose of supplying special wants of the department, such as tongas, mail-bags, &c., and other things not then readily procurable in the open market. It may be safely asserted that all articles used in the Department could now be supplied by the various manufacturers, coach-builders, furniture-makers, and other craftsmen, at as low rates (owing to the keen competition that now exists), and of as good material and workmanship, as anything turned out by the Government Workshops.

That in the event of the above suggestions being considered unacceptable, sanction to supply the wants of other Departments than that of the Post Office be withdrawn.

That in the meantime Government should interdict the manufacture in the Aligarh Workshops of such articles as those mentioned at the end of para. 1 of this letter, things that can hardly be brought into the category of "Departmental Stores," and which, it is clear, are intended solely for sale to private individuals. Sanction to such work being carried on is in direct contravention of the spirit of the Resolution already referred to, on which it is said that "Sale to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing, as a rule, only with traders, wholesale or retail"

In conclusion, I am directed to say that the particular matter brought to your notice is not of great importance in itself; it is the principle involved for which the committee contend; for in the words of the Government "it is to be remembered that when once Government begins to compete with private trade, the effect is altogether disproportionate to the actual outturn of the Government manufactory. What private traders fear is not only what Government does, but what it might do."—I have, &c.,

W. R. MARSHALL.
Asst. Secretary, for Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM *Morning Post*, DATED 26th MAY, 1890.

The Superintendent of the Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, has issued a circular to all heads of departments, intimating that Government sanction having been accorded to the Workshop to undertake the manufacture of articles for other Government Departments, he will be glad to issue the necessary orders to his staff for any articles required which are mentioned in the list he sends. Among the forty-eight articles manufactured at the Workshop we note gladstone, cabin, and knock-about bags, tin pipes for watering lawn-tennis grounds, rat traps, tongas, tin-openers, canvas or duree hold-alls, camp chairs, tables, and beds.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NAGPUR.

IN his report on the derailment of a passenger train which occurred at mile 327¾ on the Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at 2 a. m. on the 18th July, 1889, first published in the *Gazette of India*, Mr. Sivewright, Deputy Consulting Engineer, says:—

This derailment must be ascribed to either defective rolling-stock or defective permanent-way. With regard to the former, I do not find that the stock was in fault. I personally gauged, at Jalamb, the wheels of the first five of the derailed coaches and carefully examined them: none were even badly worn, and all might be brought into use with safety.

With regard to the condition of the permanent-way at the time of the accident, nothing could be ascertained with any certainty on account of the destruction caused to it by the derailment.

The reverse] curves, however, must have had a length over all of at least 530 feet. The Permanent-way Inspector stated in evidence that he had tested the cant two days before the accident and found it 2¼ins., and where the spread of the gauge was greatest ¾in. was still remaining after the coaches had dropped between the rails. I accordingly am of opinion that the curve had sufficient cant. The sleepers (creosoted pine, where the spread was greatest) appeared firm and solid; they were thoroughly examined, and I consider were in a fit condition to be on the road, and this opinion was borne out on the sleepers being sawn through for inspection.

I can, however, find no other explanation for the spread of the gauge which caused the derailment than that the fibres of the sleepers cannot have been so good as in each case they appeared, and that they might have "perished" to such a degree that they were incapable of resisting the centrifugal pressure of the wheel flanges of the wrecked train.

Colonel Firebrace writes:—

I think the driver must have put on steam too suddenly, and sent such a severe jerk through the front carriages as to cause the leading wheels of the sixth carriage to mount the rail. This would make the carriage turn slightly round, and the trailing wheels then probably fell through; the couplings still holding, the trailing wheels would burst the road, and the following carriages would naturally fall through. I don't think the speed could have been at all excessive, probably not twenty miles an hour, or else the carriages would have telescoped into each other, and the damage to life and stock would have been much greater. The Locomotive Superintendent has, I am aware, been doing his best to make the drivers be more careful when putting on steam, but unless the buffing and draw-gear is sufficiently strong to admit of fairly tight coupling, it is most difficult to avoid the jerks caused by putting on steam too suddenly.

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CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

WHILST the Australians are certainly a team considerably above the average, they are not so much above it as they would seem to be when seen large through their undoubtly severe defeat of Surrey. And the Yorkshire match bears this opinion out. In that "it will be remembered," as the sporting papers say about a hundred times a week, that Peel and Ulyett only allowed the Australians to make 87 in the first innings. Then the Tykes hit up 161 off the four Australian bowlers. It's true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," the wicket was very fiery, and George Ulyett bowling short on a fiery wicket is a sort of cricket nightmare. But it was six for one and half-a-dozen for the other. Neither Turner nor Ferris nor the long-armed Charlton, is quite a joy on a dangerous wicket. Nor is Picket,—which is a rhyme, though not so meant. At Leyton, for the Essex and Derbyshire match, they had a wicket after a fast bowler's own heart. As a consequence, the batsmen were much more knocked about than the ball. And Walter Sugg especially was seriously hurt. According to all accounts, quite a military courage was required to face Pickett, Bishop, and Walker. But it was forthcoming, and the only Coward was one of the umpires.

The meeting of Notts and Surrey excited immense interest. Both sides had their full strength at command. Gunn and Attewell, despite their recent accidents found themselves able to play for Notts. Gunn expressed some doubt as to whether he could assist his county, but when it came to actual cricket he with his bad hand contended very successfully against the bowling, his batting being the feature of the day's play. He went in third wicket down with the score at 37, his side having had the good fortune to win the toss, and was the fifth man out, the total when he left having reached 180. Of the 143 runs put on during his stay he made 82, remaining at the wickets two hours and fifty-five minutes.

The second day's play was more interesting however. Surrey had lost one wicket on Monday evening for 13 runs, and on going on with their innings they fared so badly that six of their wickets were down for 59. After this there came a little improvement; but when Bowley, the last man, faced Lohmann 36 runs were still wanted to save the follow-on. The excitement was very great. Despite all the efforts of the Nottinghamshire team, the two batsmen hit off the number and one to spare, the innings ending for 153, or 78 runs behind Nottinghamshire's total of 231. Bowley deserves very high praise for his plucky batting at the critical point, and Lohmann's 34 not out was a capital display. The remainder of the day was occupied by the Notts second innings. It was an innings of consistent batting nearly all through the team rather than of any special good individual effort.

Just for a little while on the third day Surrey seemed to have a possible chance of making the 261 runs set them to win, Abel and Mr. W. W. Read playing wonderfully good cricket together, and raising the score from eight for two wickets to 84 for three. After they had been separated, however, the result of the match was soon reduced to a certainty, the batting suffering such a complete breakdown that at the fall of the eighth wicket the total had only been increased to 110, five wickets being thus taken for only 26 runs. Indeed, the latter stages of the innings were only redeemed from absolute insignificance by the fine and plucky hitting of Lohmann, who for the second time in the match took out his bat. The innings closed for 152, Notts winning a capital game by the substantial majority of 108 runs.

The cricket player's life is not always a happy one. No less than three of the Nottinghamshire eleven were among the more or less wounded when they started playing Surrey on Whit Monday; Sherwin, from whose lip the surgeon's stitches can hardly have been removed, had his knees knocked about; Attewell had a sprained ankle, and Gunn a bad hand, thanks to Mold, of Lancashire, the previous Friday. But they all stuck to their work, and Gunn played one of the best and most useful innings for his side. Naturally, Shrewsbury played well, and Scotton made a useful 38. Strange to say, the left-hander did it by free hitting, and not by his old stick-in-the-mud game.

The Whit Monday match at Lord's though it was only Middlesex and Somerset, turned out some interesting cricket. The two counties all but ran a dead heat on the two first innings. And the all round play of Somerset, especially their bowling, was certainly astonishing. Tyler, a left-handed, medium-pace bowler, was especially good. And he made not out 24 in good free style. But he did something that did not look very pretty in fielding. P. J. T. Henry, the West Indian Cambridge elevener, hit a ball something strongly to mid-off. Tyler had plenty of time to shape for trying to catch it; but he preferred putting up his left hand in a sort of "Don't hit me or I'll tell my big brother" fashion. He saved his head, but he also saved Mr. Henry's wicket. With Mr. Woods in his usual form along with him, the West country eleven will take some beating.

Talking about Mr. Woods, I wonder whether he will have the courage, and show the judgment to choose J. S. Robinson, the very late of Harrow, for a place in the Cambridge team this year. We say "very late" because Robinson has left Harrow some three years. And we use the word "judgment" because all that time he has shown himself a capable and reliable cricketer. For the M.C.C. a week ago he made 23 for once out against his own University, and on Monday he scored 66 for the Next Sixteen against the First Twelve. As to the use of word "courage" above, it is an open secret that Mr. Robinson has been kept out of the Cambridge Eleven on grounds that have nothing to do with cricket. Mr. Woods is credited in popular estimation with plenty of courage and decision, and if he really believes the Harrow-Nottingham young gentleman good enough. There is no doubt but that he will not allow any consideration to weigh with him other than that of getting the best possible team together.

A splendid day, a perfect wicket, a great crowd of spectators, and "the rigour of the game." These conditions were all realised at Old Trafford in the match between Lancashire and Kent; and the combination afforded one of the greatest trials that we have had for some time. Kent came to the ground flushed with their well-earned victory over Middlesex and Gloucester, and the Lancashire representatives were fully prepared to meet them. Mr. Hornby was in the highest spirits at the successful way in which he has begun the season; and his good humour certainly did not decrease as the Lancashire score went up from 100 to another through the vigorous hitting of Frank Ward and Sugg.

The second day's play was not so interesting as the first, Kent being defeated in a very decisive fashion. The really noteworthy thing in the second day's play was the superb bowling of Mold in Kent's second innings. He was not successful when put on early in the innings, but when Mr. Hornby called upon him again he got rid of the Kent batsmen with startling rapidity. None of them could play him. Whiteside kept wicket fairly well, and made one good catch in the second innings. It should be said that Frank Ward, who was said to have cut a ball on to his wicket, was as a matter of fact clean bowled.

Some important matches were being played when the mail left. On Thursday at Lords' the Middlesex eleven, having the good luck to win the toss against Nottingham and playing on a hard and true wicket, remained in for five and a half hours, putting together the excellent total of 286. The Notts team were very unfortunate in losing the services of their best bowler, Attewell having sprained his ankle and being ordered by his doctor to take a rest. Webb and Stoddart set a splendid example by scoring 96 runs for the first wicket, and though each man should have been caught, the batting was exceedingly good. The score was up to 155 when the second wicket fell, but seven men were out for 216. West and Burton, however, put a much better appearance on the game, the former hitting in fine style and the latter displaying great patience. Stoddart made 59 out of the first 96, and hit six fours, two threes, and eight twos; while Webbe was the second out at 155, his capital 67 including eight fours, five threes, and two twos. The Notts bowling scarcely seemed so good as usual and a few mistakes were made in the field. In Attewell's place a trial was given to Needham a left-handed medium-pace bowler, who met with a fair amount of success. After their long day in the field Notts had 25 minutes' batting, and a good wicket went down for 23 runs.

There was a fairly good and even day's cricket at Cambridge in the annual match between the University and Yorkshire, the country scoring a first innings of 193, and Cambridge 108 for the loss of four wickets. The best batting of the day was shown by Douglas, who played a splendid innings of 72 for the University. He hit with great vigour, and made the majority of his runs by really fine strokes. He was only at the wickets an hour and a quarter, and his 72 comprised 13 fours, three threes, two twos, and seven singles. Earlier in the day Ulyett played a capital innings of 51, which included five fours, five threes, and two twos, and Lee and Peel also did fairly well. The last named batted very steadily indeed, and was in while 100 runs were put on. Yorkshire's innings lasted three hours and twenty minutes, and the University were batting about an hour and a half. In both instances an excellent start was made, Ulyett and Lee putting on 71 runs for the second Yorkshire wicket, while Douglas and Foley, who went in first for Cambridge, made 96 in sixty-five minutes. Hill and Jackson bowled extremely well, and M'Gregor kept wicket admirably.

MILITAY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Nobel-Dynamite Trust Company was held on the 30th ult. at Winchester House. Mr. Thos. Reid, of Glasgow, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, which showed net profits for the year of £142,206, allowing of a dividend of 8½ per cent., and carrying forward £11,521, he stated that the year had been a very eventful one, inasmuch as their honorary president, Mr. Alfred Nobel, had discovered a military powder on a nitro-glycerine basis. This was of great importance, because nitro-glycerine compounds, although pre-eminent among explosives as blasting agents for mining purposes, had not hitherto been found capable of satisfactory employment as propelling agents for military purposes. Arrangements had been entered into with the four principal manufacturers of smokeless powder on the Continent—called the powder group—and in consequence the new combination might be confidently expected to secure a greater immunity to both parties from irregularity of annual results whether arising from fluctuations of trade or from the uneven incidence of the risks of explosion. The new explosive had been subjected to exhaustive artillery tests at Essen, and its Ballistic powers had been proved to be brilliant. As compared with other so-called smokeless powders, it developed the smallest quantity of smoke if it gave off any at all, and it gave the greatest lever with a relative low pressure. They had a powder which every Government should see the value of, but they could not compel Governments to purchase it. That they would have a satisfactory demand for the new powder he did not doubt, but he would not advise the shareholders to entertain extravagant expectations, though moderate expectations were certain to be realised.—Mr. J. N. Heidemann (Cologne) seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that about a hundred officers of the Royal Naval Reserve on the active and honorary lists have subscribed the qualifying sum to the endowment fund of the Corps of Commissionaires to enable seamen of the reserve to participate in the benefits of that admirable service institution. Among the subscribers are the Prince of Wales, late honorary captain, Prince Edward Victor of Wales, honorary lieutenant, the Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Ailsa, Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Brassey, Sir George Tryon, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, Sir E. Guinness, Sir Allen Young, the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships Unicorn, Eagle, President, Brilliant, Dædalus, and Clyde, the drill ships of the Royal Naval Reserve, &c. The subscribers have elected Lord Brassey, K. C. B., to be the representative life governor of the Corps of Commissionaires on behalf of the Royal Naval Reserve.

In regard to Admiral Colomb's claim for his signalling system a statement of Lord Elphinstone's, which appeared in most of the reports of the discussion in the House of Lords, is certainly based on an erroneous understanding writes the *Army and Navy Gazette.* His lordship is reported to have said that Admiral Colomb had given a receipt for £500 (£600 in some reports) in full discharge. Lord Northbrook, who was Under-Secretary for War in 1870, when Admiral Colomb received the £500, distinctly says in a published letter that the receipt was only "in final discharge of your claim for services in connection with land signals and signals for joint naval and military use." After the treatment accorded to Major Watkin and Mr. Brennan for their inventions, the question of Admiral Colomb's claim, or that of any other man who can show that he has invented anything of equal use to the Navy, has become one of importance to the whole service. The Admiralty acknowledge the justice of that which the Navy testifies to, and, in view of what precedents involve, we should estimate it only a fair quittance if the Admiral received £25,000 and a K. C. B. Speaking in a comparative sense, we are under-estimating the value of the invention even at that figure.

"D. S. O." writes to a service paper, about female sailors:—"I should like to learn whether any proof exists that women were on board H. M.'s ships at the time or after the battle of Trafalgar. In a well-known picture of Nelson's last moments the figure of one, if not more women, is introduced. In the picture of Camperdown a woman is shown, and in a curious old print showing the wreck of the *Association*, Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell's flagship, women are represented as falling overboard. I do not find, however, anything about women having been allowed on the ships of the circumnavigators Drake, Anson, and Cook, or in the ships of Blake, Vernon, and Rodney, and it would be very interesting if this point could be cleared up. With regard to the question of 'Inquirer' about the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth in 1809, I do not know his name, but I possess a coloured print of an Admiral of that date, with the inscription, 'A first-rate man-of-war from Plymouth Dockyard.' "

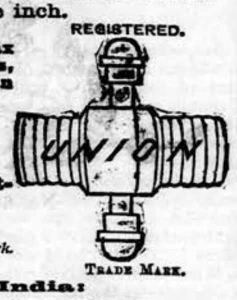
Mr. Morris, the well-known inventor of the rifle-tube, is, it is satisfactory to know, keeping pace with the times, having entirely revised his Martini system to meet the requirements of the magazine rifle. The cartridges used are the ordinary Morris-tube cartridges, the same as those used with Martini-Henry rifles, but to feed them up from the magazine of the rifle, dummy cartridges or cartridge-holders are used, which being made similar in shape to the ordinary ammunition, feed up easily from the magazine, as they firmly hold the miniature ammunition, and guide it into the chamber of the rifle and so into the tube in the barrel. The miniature cartridge is fired by a subsidiary striker, which passes through the centre of the dummy cartridges, and which communicates the blow from the striker of the rifle to the cap of the miniature cartridge. The great advantage of this system is in the fact that, if required, a cartridge holding a bullet of the full calibre of the rifle can be used without the tube being fitted to the barrel. Either method of practice gives very accurate shooting indeed up to 200 yards. This invention seems to be a very suitable means for practising with the new rifle at reduced ranges.

Experiments recently made to test the new rifles in the German army give the following results, the distance being 100 metres, and five shots being allowed at each object:—Double boards, 25 millimetres thick, divided by a layer of sand 25 centimetres thick, shot through; similar boards, divided by a layer of crushed stones 20 centimetres thick, not shot through; iron plates 2 and 8 millimetres, thick shot through; a steel plate (Krupp) 8 millimetres, not shot through; pieces, of oak 15½ and 30 centimetres, shot through; ditto 53 centimetres, at the second shot penetrated; a fresh pine branch 38 centimetres thick, and pieces of deal 30, 50, and 60 centimetres thick, were also shot through; as were 4 fully-packed knapsacks tied together, while 12 deal boards, 25 centimetres thick, set up at intervals of 50 centimetres were shot through by 2 shots, penetrated to the twelfth board by 3 shots. Volleys of 25 shots, or 400 metres, were fired against a brick wall of 24 centimetres thick, which was shot through at the second volley; at the sixth shot breaches were made; while at 200 metres, a brick wall 48 centimetres thick, was shot through at the third volley; breaches made at the ninth volley.

It is clear that the descent of the war balloon which ascended on Saturday (24th ult.) from the Royal Military Exhibition at Chelsea was an adventure of considerable peril writes the *Morning Post.* When the time came to descend the aeronaut appears to have seen scarcely anything for some twenty miles but trees and woods. Open spaces of course there were, but not one of them was large enough to offer the prospect of a safe return to earth. At length a field was espied, and the gas was suffered to escape. There can be no question as to the skill displayed in descending, for the balloon seems to have reached the ground at the spot desired. Then, however, a strong breeze caught the unwieldy and half-inflated monster, and before any effectual steps could be taken the balloon caught in a tree and hung suspended. Luckily, the car was within a few feet of the ground, and the passengers escaped wholly uninjured. They have grave reason to congratulate themselves on their good fortune, for there is an abundance of precedents which indicate the danger of a descent under unfavourable conditions.

The German naval manœuvres in September are to be on a very extensive scale, and the plan of operations has been drawn up by the Emperor himself. They are to take place in the Baltic, between the mainland of Holstein and the island of Alsen, and the coast is to be attacked by a squadron of eight ironclads two protected cruisers, two despatch vessels, a flotilla of torpedo-boats, and several ironclad coast-defence vessels. The Ninth Army Corps, which will be stationed near Flensburg, is to undertake the military operations. This corps consists of thirty-five thousand men, and it has one hundred and eight guns. The plan includes a military review, an attack on Alsen, and an inspection of the squadron by the Emperor and his Royal guests.

The scarcity of men in the naval service is looked upon as a most serious matter. The *Howe* and the *Rodney* have both been commissioned with only half their crews, an unprecedented occurrence in time of peace.



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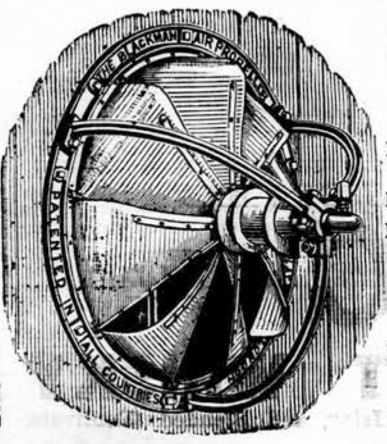

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SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant ELIXIR, and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent HOARSENESS, comfort the chest, and strengthen the VOICE.
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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
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Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
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PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from any smell.

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T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
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Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.
Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.
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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
«Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

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GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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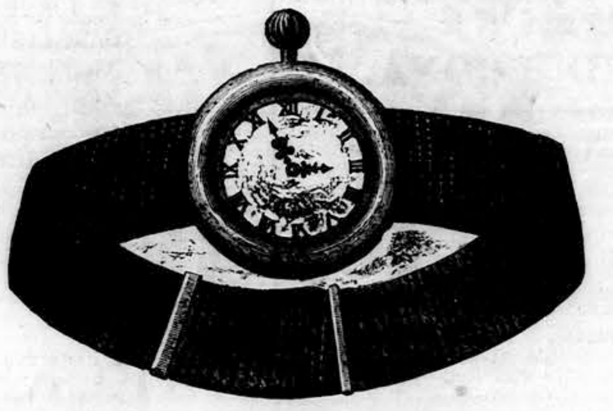

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The works of *these* WATCHES are of *superior* make, and we *guarantee them* to last with ordinary usage for 25 *years.*

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

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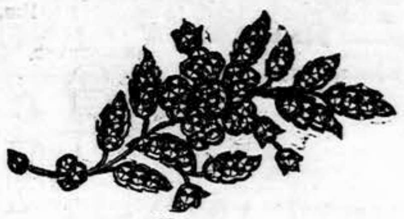

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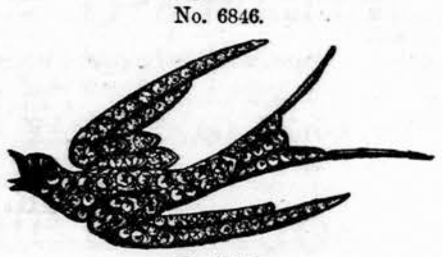

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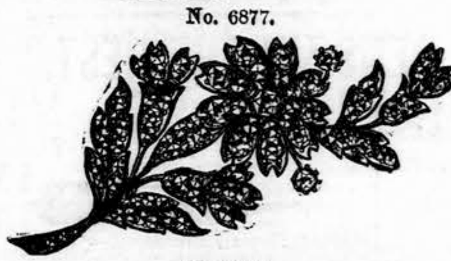

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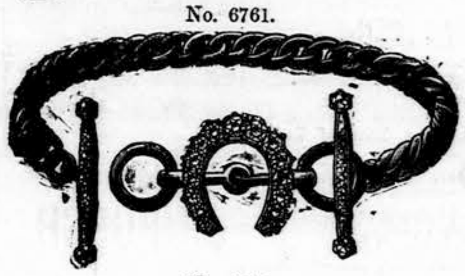

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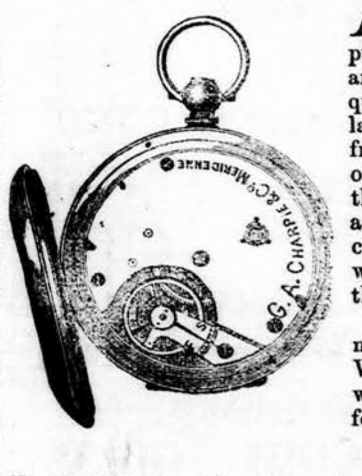
Specialities in Lever Keyless and Key Wind Watches.



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The same Jewelled with Diamonds		200

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION,
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

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Berner's College,
London.

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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NOTICES.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minute

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedliy remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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